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LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Unfair Construction of Mr. Harris' Kansas Committee.

The Tariff Investigation---The Witness Walcott to be Arraigned for Contempt.

Probable Fate of the Army Bill—Illegal Seizure by a British Cruiser on the Coast of Africa, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

Much indignation is expressed at ORR'S arrangement of the Select Committee on Kansas. Not only has he given the Lecomptonites a majority, thus violating the parliamentary custom, but has totally disregarded the wishes of the Anti-Lecomptonites, and composed the minority of the Committee very weakly. In view of the closeness of the vote, however, no attempts will be made to force a reconstruction. It is considered probable, however, that BENNETT and one or two others, will decline serving.

The witness WOLCOTT will be arrested to-night. He still declines to answer. He proposes to sue out a writ of *habeas corpus* to test the power of the House to hold him under the Speaker's warrant, under the circumstances.

The Army bill will doubtless be killed when put upon its passage in the Senate.

The Steamboat bill in the House is dead, unless it can be largely amended. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The Navy Department has received dispatches dated Porto Praya, Jan. 6, from Com. CONOVER, commanding the African Squadron. He announces the arrival of the *Cumberland*, the flag ship of the Squadron, on the 30th November.

British cruisers had committed another outrage in seizing, without just cause, the *James Watson*, a vessel bearing the American flag. She was carried into Sierra Leone, and afterwards released, there being no evidence that she was a slaver. Commodore CONOVER has been assured by Commodore WISE, senior British officer, that the facts of the case have been laid before the British Government, and that the officer who committed the outrage would probably be deprived of his command.

Commodore CONOVER instructed Commander TORTEN, of the sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, to inquire into and report the circumstances to the Navy Department. The *Vincennes* sailed down the coast from Porto Praya Dec. 26, to relieve the *Dale*. The storeship *Supply* arrived at Porto Praya Dec. 30. As soon as her provisions were discharged, Commodore CONOVER expected to sail for Madeira to recruit the health of officers and men.

Senator DAVIS in his remarks on the Army bill today said, that the article from the *Union*, read yesterday in the Senate by Mr. HALE, was flippant and presumptuous, and that the writer was a scribbler.

The Postmaster-General having to-day been notified that the Collins' Line Steamship *Atlantic* will not make her regular departure from New-York on Saturday, with the mails for Liverpool, has authorized the Postmaster of New-York to dispatch the mails by a suitable substitute, provided that they can be delivered in Liverpool for the sea-postage.

Judge CATO, and Mr. CARR, the Pro-Slavery claimant for a seat in Congress, had an interview with the President to-day. CARR left for Charleston this evening.

The wife of Judge DOUGLAS is reported to be in a critical condition, from a rather unexpected attack of illness.

XXXVth CONGRESS------First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

Mr. SEWARD presented a memorial from citizens of Albany, offering to raise a regiment of volunteers for the Army of Utah.

Mr. MASON offered a joint resolution conferring authority on the President to make appropriate arrangements for the reception of a distinguished naval officer now on his way to America.

Mr. BIGGS objected to its reception.

Mr. EVANS reported resolutions making appropriations for printing the opinion of the Supreme Court on the Dred Scott case.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered an amendment to the effect that in passing this resolution, the Senate does not mean to indorse the doctrines of the Dred Scott decision, and called for the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows: Yeas, 19; Nays, 32.

Mr. BRODERICK voted nay. Absentees, Messrs. Bates, Bell, Clark, Crittenden, Douglas, Johnson of Arkansas, Reid, Stuart, and Thompson of Kentucky.

A discursive debate took place on the resolution.

Mr. CAMERON, though he felt compelled to vote for the bill, because the work having been done, should be paid for, yet protested against the principle of the Senate paying $1,500 for the copyright of documents belonging to the Government.

Mr. PUGH also objected to the copyright item.

Mr. BENJAMIN suggested that the word "copyright" be struck out, and the words "all other expenses" substituted, which was acceded to.

Mr. SLIDELL in reply to some remarks from Mr. DOOLITTLE, scouted the idea that in voting for the appropriation, Senators would be considered as indorsing the principles of the Dred Scott decision.

Messrs. CAMERON and PUGH made strong points against the resolution, yet both voted yea.

The vote was then taken on the adoption of the resolution with the following result: Yeas 32, including Messrs. CAMERON, DIXON, FOSTER and HALE. Nays 12, including Mr. STUART.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution to the effect that the Secretary of War be required to inform the Senate what officers of the army, belonging to regiments now in active service, are absent from service, and the cause of such absence, which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. DAVIS continued his speech on the Army bill.

Mr. HOUSTON spoke at some length, expatiating on the wrongs of the Indians, and the inhumanity practised against them. He thought a thousand mounted volunteers sufficient protection for the Texan frontiers.

Mr. TOOMBS preferred volunteers, and styled the regular army a despotism; he cautioned Senators to beware of it.

Mr. DAVIS apprehended no danger to liberty from the small number of the army.

Mr. WILSON thought the President ought to be authorized to receive the services of five thousand volunteers for Utah. He believed the army large enough.

A motion to strike out the first section, which proposed to add two companies to each regiment, was lost—25 against 26.

The same section was subsequently amended by limiting the increase to two years.

Mr. HALE said he had as soon vote for an increase for all time as for two years, for that would be the ultimate result.

Without taking the question on the bill, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The Speaker announced the following as the Committee under the resolution of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, to which shall be referred the Kansas Message and Lecompton Constitution, with instructions:

Messrs. Harris of Illinois, Stephens of Georgia, Morrill of Vermont, Letcher of Virginia, Wade of Ohio, Quitman of Mississippi, Winslow of North Carolina, Bennett of New-York, White of Pennsylvania, Walbridge of Michigan, Anderson of Missouri, Stephenson of Kentucky, Adrain of New-Jersey, Buffinton of Massachusetts and Russell of New-York.

The following was announced as the Select Committee to examine into the facts connected with the sale and purchase of a tract of land at Willetson's Point for fortification purposes: Messrs. Haskin of N. Y., Hopkins of Va., Wood of Me., Florence of Penn., and Hall of Mass.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill supplementary of the act for the preservation of the lives of passengers on board steamboats.

Messrs. FLORENCE and WHITELEY opposed the bill, and Mr. WALBRIDGE of Illinois, replied to their objections. The bill was then committed to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. STANTON, from the Select Committee to investigate the charges of bribery in connection with the Tariff of 1856, reported that Mr. J. W. WOLCOTT was asked the question "Did you receive from LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., sometime in March last, a sum of securities or money of the amount of $30,000, more or less?" Mr. WOLCOTT answered that he did not receive money or securities of any amount for the purpose of influencing, directly or indirectly, the action or vote of any member or officer of the present or last Congress, upon the tariff, or any other measure considered by Congress, or before it, or contemplated to be before it; nor did he ever pay or promise to pay any money or pecuniary consideration to any officer or member of any Congress, for his vote or services in the passage of, or to influence his action in relation to, the Tariff or any other laws; —nor did he ever give any money or securities to any person, for the purpose of being paid to any officer or member of Congress for his vote or influence, directly or indirectly, upon any act under the consideration of Congress;—nor had he any knowledge that any such act or thing was done by any other person. He states that he had been advised by his counsel that the above is a full answer to everything which such question may involve, and that to go further would involve interference with his private affairs which the committee have no right to do.

The Committee say they have proof that $58,000 of the $87,000 expended by LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. was put into WOLCOTT'S hands, and the Committee deem it material to know whether he admits the receipt of such sum, and how it was expended. They recommend the passage of a resolution that the Speaker issue his warrant for the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest WOLCOTT, and bring him before the bar of the House to answer for contempt.

Mr. STANTON remarked that the witness peremptorily refused to answer the question of "whether he had received money or securities for any purpose?" This was an important interrogatory; if proper answers cannot be obtained, the House had better disband the Committee.

Mr. UNDERWOOD said the House was treading on delicate ground. They had better pass by the matter till to-morrow, when the question and answer having been printed, they would know exactly their character.

Mr. PHILLIPS said they should establish a rule by which all such cases should be governed. The witness had equivocated, when he should have responded in a manly, truthful way.

Mr. SEWARD said that if the witness was guilty of perjury, he was liable to be indicted. But he swore unequivocally that he never used money directly or indirectly to affect the legislation of the House. They could only proceed as far as a Court of Justice could, and had no right to pry into private affairs.

Mr. PURVIANCE said they had the right to know whether the witness received money, and the names of the parties to whom he disbursed it, with the view of ascertaining whether it was used for corrupt purposes.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE remarked that it was unwise for the House to delay. The time had arrived to assert its authority, and bring the witness before the bar to answer for contempt.

Mr. SEWARD denied that the witness was in contempt of the authority of the House at this stage. The witness had a right to say to the Committee he did not recognize its authority to propound questions affecting his private affairs, and could appeal to the House.

Mr. BOWIE argued that the witness had purged himself of the contempt, and that the House had no further right to pursue the matter.

Mr. MOORE said, unless the House sustain the Committee, he, for one, would ask to be excused from longer service.

Mr. GOODE thought the House now unprepared to act on a question of such importance, and that action should be delayed till to-morrow. The mere refusal to answer before the Committee did not constitute contempt. That was a question for the House to determine.

Mr. LOVEJOY said the witness had equivocated. If he received $30,000, it was no trouble for him to tell what he did with it.

The House passed the resolution reported from the committee, and adjourned.

Letter from Mr. H. Clay Pate.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The *Republican* publishes a letter from H. CLAY PATE, addressed to Senator POLK, in reference to the remarks made by Mr. STUART, of Michigan, in reply to statements made by the former gentleman, which was read in the Senate several days since, by Mr. POLK. The letter is accompanied by affidavits proving the truth of Mr. PATE'S previous statements, and showing Mr. STUART'S assertions to be incorrect.

The President Indorsed by the Boston Democracy.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, Feb. 11.

The Democratic Ward and City Committee, of Boston, last evening, by a vote of 26 to 17, adopted a series of resolutions indorsing the conduct of the President, and expressing the opinion that his recommendation, that Kansas be admitted, is prompted by a sincere desire to discharge his duty to the country, and is deserving the serious attention of Congress.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The Kansas correspondent of the *Leader* says that Governor DENVER will probably veto all the acts of special legislation of the Territorial Legislature. It is stated by the friends of the bill providing for another Constitutional Convention that they have sufficient friends to carry it over the Governor's veto. The propriety of repealing all the statutes of the first Legislature is giving rise to much discussion. The argument of the ultraists in its favor is that its repeal would place the Territory in its former lawless condition.

Some members acknowledge their being pledged to their constituents to bring about the repeal at any cost.

The rumor was discredited at Lawrence that intelligence had been received from Washington that DENVER would soon be recalled, and JOHN R. PORTER appointed in his stead.

From several accounts the difficulties at Fort Scott appear to be of a private character.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

CASE No. 34—Cyrus H. McCormick *vs.* Waite Talcott *et al.*, survivors of J. H. Many. Argument continued for both parties.

United States Agricultural Society.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The Agricultural Society have been engaged today in examining specimen articles sent in for the Society's Annual Show. To-night, in the Assembly Chamber, Hon. A. S. UPHAM, President, delivered the annual address to the Society and a large audience

The Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The water in the channel of the river at this point measures seven feet, and is falling.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Feb. 11.

The river at this city is rapidly falling, and is full of very heavy ice. Navigation has been suspended above. Weather now clear. Thermometer 25°.

Marriage of Ex-President Fillmore.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 11.

Married last night, at the Schuyler mansion in this city, by Rev. Dr. HAGUE, Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, Ex-President of the United States, to Mrs. CAROLINE C. MCINTOSH, of this city.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The Southern mail has been received, but the papers contain no news of importance.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The Eastern line has not been working east of Bangor since 7¾ o'clock this evening. At that hour there were no signs at Halifax of the steamship *Niagara*, now due at that port with three days' later news from Europe.

Marine Disasters.

THE SHIP MACKINAW ASHORE.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The ship *Mackinaw*, from Liverpool for Charleston, is ashore near Ossibaw. She has a cargo of coal and salt, by the removal of which it is thought she can be saved.

THE SCHOONER M. WRIGHTINGTON IN DISTRESS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Thursday, Feb. 11.

The schooner *M. Wrightington*, from New-York for Fall River, lost mainmast, tere mainsail and gaffopsail in a heavy blow off Point Judith last night.

CONDITION OF THE SCHOONER ORLANDO.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The reports that the schooner *Orlando* will "have to lighten," and the "sea is breaking over her," are false. She went ashore last evening on Stony Beach. Her hull is perfectly light, and she will come off without lightening.

A Constable Shot by a Forger.

TORONTO, Canada, Thursday, Feb. 11.

WILLIAM MCKAY, a tavern keeper at Bradford, near this city, shot a constable named TAYLOR, who was attempting to arrest him last night, for forgery. MCKAY escaped.

Burglary at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, Feb. 11.

Mr. ROBINSON'S liquor-store in this city was entered last night by a burglar, and nearly $6,000 in money and railroad bonds stolen from the premises.

The Yale College Trouble—Death of the Fireman.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, Feb. 11.

Mr. WM. MILES, the young fireman who was shot by a student on Tuesday night, expired at 10½ o'clock this morning. The legal investigation is going on, but the testimony is suppressed for the present. The whole affair creates much feeling, yet no general outbreak is now apprehended.

ADDITIONAL FROM MEXICO.

Anarchy and Civil War—Restoration of the Church Property—Agitation by the Santannistas—Later from Northern Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 11.

Further intelligence by the *Tennessee* is to the effect that eleven days' fighting took place in the City of Mexico before Gen. ZULOAGA triumphed, but only a few persons were killed.

Gen. ZULOAGA received 26 out of 28 votes of the Council of Notables, for Provisional President. Puebla and a few other points had recognized the new Government, but the whole country was in confusion.

JUAREZ, PARODI, DEGOLADO, and others, oppose the new Government. They were expected to march against the City of Mexico, and preparations were making to meet them, so that more fighting was inevitable.

General ALPARO had pronounced at San Luis Potosi in favor of General SANTA ANNA as dictator.

General ZULOAGO had issued decrees restoring the ecclesiastical and military jurisdiction; repealing the law of 1856, which declared the property of the ecclesiastical corporations alienable; and annulling the sales of property made under those laws.

It was reported that the clergy had loaned to the new party a million of dollars.

Advices from Sonora show a state of civil warfare.

Accounts from Northern Mexico state that Governors GARZA and VIDAURRI have settled their difficulties, and that the States of Nueva Leon and Tamaulipas and Coahuila will act in union in the coming conflict.

THE REVOLUTION IN NORTHERN MEXICO.

From the Brownsville Flag.

We learn from the last Bulletin, published at Monterey, that twelve States and two Territories have declared in favor of the Constitutionalists in Mexico. We believe there are now left six States, one Territory and a Federal district for COMONFORT and his party. The Liberalists have more States and a larger Territory to fall back upon, but they have not the wealth or even the number of men that the opposite party has, and the conflict will doubtless be a hard one, unless they are allowed to secede peaceably. We have not heard what will be the probable result. We can only observe that preparations are being made, and that men are being drilled into service.

The present appearance of affairs indicates a decided strength in favor of the Constitutionalists. Some of the Generals and influential men of the interior of the country, who were supposed to be in favor of COMONFORT, are now using all their forces and capital for the preservation of the rights granted to them by the Constitution of 1857.

This is cheering news to the Northern States, and will greatly increase their influence in procuring additional forces. They can begin to see some glimmering hopes of success, and the speedy settlement of a question so much desired.

Men of capital are tired of this changing and remodeling of governments. They know that a steady government is the only guarantee of safety to their property and lives, and the only means of advancing their private interests.

THE NEW-HAVEN DISTURBANCE.

Examination of Witnesses, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Feb. 10—7 P. M.

The examination of witnesses with reference to the late riot between the students and firemen was commenced to-day. Those called thus far belong principally to the company of firemen which was concerned in the affray. Their testimony is quite contradictory. Nothing has as yet been elicited to invalidate in any material point the statement I forwarded this morning. The examination is being conducted before Justice BENNETT, Mr. WILSON H. CLARK acting as prosecuting Grand Juror.

EDWARD E. SMITH testified that about forty students marched by the engine-house, all apparently armed with clubs, and knocking with them on the fence. After passing by they stopped, and some one among them suggested that they should go back. About a dozen returned, and began talking with MILES. During the conversation MILES was struck with a club, and the witness also was struck. Soon after, he heard one shot, and MILES immediately exclaimed, "I am shot!" When this happened MILES had hold of no one, and the witness saw no trumpets in any one's possession.

CHARLES DAVIS is an *attaché*, but not a member of the company. He did not see how the fighting commenced, but heard the preliminary conversation, and heard one of the students exclaim, just before the shot was fired, "That is the one I want to shoot." His estimate placed the number of students at 100. MILES and SMITH, who went out to talk with the students, were both armed with wrenches. According to the witness, as well as from the story given by the students, it was evident there was no fighting until the firemen had received the accession to their number to which I referred in my previous statement.

The testimony of ALEXANDER BRECHER, the third witness this morning and a member of the Company for two years, is perhaps as clear as any. He says: "I went away for help (after the students had stopped and suggested a return) and when I came back the students were on the left hand side and MILES on the other. The students were singing songs and MILES went over there—SMITH and I being with him. The students threatened to break the engine because water had been thrown at them. MILES then struck one with a trumpet; one of the students returned the blow with a cane, and Smith the first witness ran off in pursuit of this student. In reply to a suggestion from witness that they ought to have no fighting, one of the students replied that he would stop his men if witness would stop theirs. Soon one of the students exclaimed— "Shoot, shoot." MILES exclaimed he was shot. Four balls were fired; witness judged from the sound from different pistols. They then retreated to the engine-house. This witness placed the number of students at twenty or thirty. He had heard the members of the Company speak of water having been thrown previously.

The testimony taken this afternoon is kept back at the request of the District-Attorney. W.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

Further Particulars of the Attempted Assassination of Napoleon.

The Marriage of the Prince of Prussia to the Princess Royal of England.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CEREMONIES AND FESTIVITIES

The screw-steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool at about 9½ A. M. on the 27th day of January, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *City of Baltimore* brings advices of the same date as those received by the *Indian*.

Nothing further of importance had been developed in regard to the recent attempt to assassinate the Emperor. A number of Police agents had been dispatched to London to make inquiries relative to the assassins. M. MASSON THIBAULT, a political prisoner of 1852, and a man of extreme Republican principles, had published a letter in which he abandons the party which disgraces itself, and rejects the flag which is so shamefully soiled with blood.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following synopsis of the report of the surgeons who dressed the wounds of the victims:

"The wounds in general are small and not deep,—some are only skin-deep, while others descend into the muscles. In general these wounds have but one orifice, which is jagged. The fragments of the shell by which the wounds were inflicted are angular, with indented edges, and small; some are not larger than a pea, others resemble a broken nail or a grain of shot flattened. One remarkable circumstance is the number of wounds received by the same person. Surgeon LARREY counted twenty-seven on the body of one soldier, and twenty on that of a young man who was an innocent spectator in the crowd. The wounds at first caused but little pain,—so little that several persons seriously wounded were not aware of the fact. A lady arrived from the provinces, who was dangerously wounded in the face, the arm and the breast, thought at first that the explosion was caused by a firework let off in honor of the Emperor. After some days the wounds became extremely irritable, more so than might be expected from their small size. Some persons who were near the projectiles when they exploded had their bones broken and the interior of their stomachs torn open. One person, who died in the hospital Lariboisiere, received a large fragment of a shell in the abdomen. Fortunately such cases are but few. A great number of persons were wounded, not by the projectiles, but by splinters of wood or glass driven with great force against them by the concussion."

In consequence of the numerous Commissioners appointed to take evidence in France and in foreign countries, the trial of the conspirators has been postponed until the end of February. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"Unheard-of efforts are being made by this Government to find out a complicity between the assassins of the 14th and VICTOR HUGO and M. CHARRAS; but, as yet, no proof is forthcoming, unless some may be found in the papers seized on your side of the water. Madame HUGO is here now, with one of her sons. They arrived two days since. Young HUGO is resolved to take the oath at once, and present himself to the electors of the 3d arrondissement, in the place of General CAVAIGNAC. This would be a serious event, and, if the Government can prevent it, of course it will."

It is reported, on good authority, that the Emperor is firmly resolved to resist the advice of those who advocate any further restriction of the Press. One rumor concerning the new repressive measures, is, that the journals will be furnished with a list of certain subjects about which they must not write at all, and that a law will be asked for empowering the Government to imprison any person whatever for a year, without bringing him to trial. This, however, is improbable.

In regard to the obnoxious Belgian journals which approved of the attempted assassination, the *Moniteur* has the following announcement:

"On the day before yesterday, the Belgian Government presented a Police Bill concerning foreigners to the Chamber of Representatives. Yesterday it laid another bill on the President's desk for the modification of the penal code; the Government proposes to extract from this bill the articles relating to crimes and offences against international law, so as to form a special law therefrom. This special law is to be voted as 'urgent.' The Belgian Government intends prosecuting the newspapers *Le Drapeau* and *Le Crocodile*."

The cause of the death of the Queen of Oude is stated to be anxiety—in reality it was nothing but an affection of the lungs.

The London *Observer* gives the following result of the operations of the *Leviathan*:

"She now is within a few feet of the very extremity of the ways, and at the ensuing springs she will have amply sufficient water under her to be fairly floated. Indeed, on Wednesday, when there was a very good neap tide, she showed very lively symptoms of freeing herself from bondage, as if anxious to bound into her future element, and was seen to lift at her stem and stern. As a matter of precaution to check her buoyancy, 1,500 tons of water was put into her compartments to keep her down."

It is stated that the Piedmontese Government had resolved, in conformity with the opinion pronounced by the Committee on Diplomatic Relations, to demand the restoration of the steamer *Cagliari*, and that a note to that effect had been presented to the Neapolitan Minister by the Sardinian Chargé d'Affaires. The consequences of such an act would, it was supposed, be a cessation of diplomatic relations between Piedmont and Naples.

Several sharp shocks of earthquake were experienced in the western part of the Carpathians, on the 15th and 16th of January. No harm was sustained beyond considerable damage to buildings.

The following appears in the London *Advertiser*, dated Rome, Jan. 23: "The police have been exceedingly sharp since the news of the attempt of the 14th in Paris. They have, or pretend to have, seized a number of letters, indicating that a political movement was projecting, to take place on the 15th January, and that the conspirators only awaited the signal of insurrection. A number of persons have been arrested at Ascoli. They confess to having committed fifty political assassinations since the year 1850.

The London *Post* says: We feel as certain as belief can make us, that the Government must and will propose on the opening of Parliament, a measure for the punishment of political assassins.

The *Times* points out that murder is a crime to the moral sense of all mankind; not so the attempt to change a form of Government—so while we need not make it equally a crime to plot a revolution at home or in some foreign country—there is much to be said for making it criminal to compass murder, whoever and wherever the intended victim.

A dispatch received in Paris from Persia, says that Hon. Mr. MURRAY, the English Plenipotentiary, is dangerously ill.

The English funds on the 26th ult. opened at the steady prices of Saturday, but in the afternoon the market became very dull, and the closing operations show a reaction of ⅛ ℔ cent. The next Consol account is fixed for March 4, and the last official price for that date was 95¼@95⅜. In the Stock Exchange the rate for loans is from 2@2½ ℔ cent. In the Discount Market, on the best bills, there is a good supply at 3 ℔ cent. In the Foreign Exchanges the rate for Hamburg was higher; Paris and Amsterdam about the same as at last post. The final prices of the French threes on the Paris Bourse show an advance of ½.

About £200,000 in gold was taken to the Bank on the 26th ult.; £50,000 in Russian, and the remainder chiefly Brazilian and American. A Swedish loan for Railway purposes is expected to be introduced in the course of a few days. The amount will be about £1,200,000.

A reduction of the rate of discount at Bank of England, on the 28th, to 4 ℔ cent., was regarded as certain.

The *Times* City Article says letters from Huddersfield mention the failure of an old firm, Messrs. JAS. SHAW & Co., woolen manufacturers; liabilities stated at £30,000; assets it is feared small.

At present Gold is 1-5 dearer per cent. in London than in Paris, 4-5 per cent. dearer than in Hamburg, and the rate of Exchange between England and New-York just suffices to leave a small profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

The Mail Steamer *North of Europe* had arrived at Plymouth. She left Fernando Po on the 11th December, Ysornny 15th, Laggos 25th Agra 29th, Cape Coast 30th, Sierra Leone Jan. 6, and Madeira 21st. The general health of the coast was good, but in Benin and Biafra fogs were prevalent and navigation necessarily dangerous. The Slave-trade on the coast was brisk; but commercial affairs were dull. On the arrival of the *Sunbeam* at Fernando Po an attempt was to be made to relieve the crew of the *Day Spring*, in the Ebo country.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

The Marriage of the Princess Royal.

Graphic and Detailed Description of the Ceremonies.

From the London Times, Jan. 26.

ST. JAMES' PALACE.

The marriage of the Princess Royal with the Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia was celebrated yesterday in the Chapel of St. James' Palace, with all the splendor of modern state ceremonial. The day was even more generally kept as a holiday by all classes in the metropolis than had been expected, and the crowds that collected in the Park and the vicinity of the Palace were immense, though the place did not allow of much out-door pageantry. A transient glimpse of the Royal party and foreign guests was all that could be obtained, yet the event excited interest enough to keep those thousands together for many hours. It was a good and hearty popular feeling, and the unmistakable manner in which it was displayed must have been very gratifying.

The old edifice of St. James', still the palace of diplomacy and ceremonial, had been considerably renovated for the occasion; but, we fear, eyes accustomed to the spacious courts and lofty ceilings of Continental Palaces must have drawn a contrast with them, to-day, not favorable to our official regal abode. We may hope, however, that its deficiencies were altogether unnoticed; St. James' is not so much a residence as a tradition. It has, perhaps, witnessed celebrations fuller of "state and anciently" than the solemnity on which the January sun of yesterday went down, for modern usages have shorn away much cumbrous magnificence; but never have its halls seen assembled a more brilliant Court than that which attended the marriage of the Princess Royal; and it was something more than brilliant. Among those who attended the ceremony were representatives of an eventful past, and those in whom repose the hopes of the future. By the side of the young Princess was Leopold of Belgium, with his spare and wiry form, a historical figure whom time has lightly touched. Did not his thoughts go back 40 years, to another scene, with what changes and chances since? A few steps in advance of our Queen walked Lord Palmerston, bearing the sword of State, and looking quite able to do much more with the emblematic weapon than carry it, if need were; he also can recur to political and official memories of nearly two generations. These are the veterans who connect the present with the past; but, on the whole, the chief characteristic of the scene was the youth of the principal persons in it. The august parents of the bride are still in the noon of life; the princely bridegroom has but just arrived at manhood, and his beautiful and Royal bride is in the very bloom of youth. There was something even touching in the glance she threw around her as she passed, so confiding in its simple hopefulness; many a heart whispered, God bless her! and long defer the day when that fair young brow will have to bear the weight of a Crown!

But, as we are looking on the pageant of the hour for thousands who cannot see it but by the inadequate aid of our eyes, we must drop such reflections and descent to the details of the day.

Although the morning was raw and cold the crowd began to gather at a very early hour; every moment added to its numbers, and in an incredibly short time the space between Buckingham Palace and St. James', with the exception of the avenue reserved for the passage of the Royal carriages, was completely filled. There was, of course, a good deal of pushing and squeezing, but the utmost good humor prevailed, and, although the excessive pressure in the neighborhood of the two Palaces caused several women to faint, we are not aware that any serious accident occurred. Towards noon, when the Royal party were expected to leave Buckingham Palace, the concourse of spectators was immense. The route to be followed by the Royal party was kept by a detachment of Life Guards, aided by a numerous body of police, and although their temper was occasionally sorely tried they contrived to maintain effective order. Shortly before noon the bridal possession left Buckingham Palace. It consisted of upwards of 20 carriages. First came the Princess of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe Coburg, the Princes Frederick Charles, Frederick Albert, and Adalbert of Prussia, the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, the Duke of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, and their respective suites, in coaches drawn each by two horses. His Royal Highness was escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, and attended by the gentlemen of his suite. His reception by the multitude was most enthusiastic. The remaining coaches were occupied by Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales and the other members of the Royal family. Her Majesty and the Princess Royal rode together in a carriage drawn by cream-colored horses, and the cheers which greeted their appearance were vehement and prolonged. A strong detachment of the Life Guards closed the procession.

Upon arriving at St. James' the Royal party alighted under a covered way erected at the private entrance from the garden. Here the floral and other decorations were marked by exquisite taste. The interior of the pavilion was lined with scarlet and purple cloth, and the drapery was arranged in elegant folds around the opening at either end. The slender pillars which supported the roof were connected by garlands formed of holly, golden furze, and laurustinus in flower, with pendants composed of tendrils of ivy. A knot with streamers of the colors of England and Prussia united the garlands over each column. The principal entrance to the Palace was set in a frame of leaves, flowers and berries, combined in a highly pleasing manner, and was surrounded by an arch, consisting of palm branches and other exotic plants. Her Majesty was received by the great officers of State and conducted to the Royal Closet. The bannister of the narrow staircase by which the Queen ascended was tastefully decorated with creeping plants, interwoven with roses and camelias, and much had been done by varnishing and gilding to deprive this most inconvenient flight of stairs of its ordinary mean appearance. A change, almost magical in its effect, had been made in the Royal Closet. The walls were covered with rich embossments in white and gold, the ceiling was chastely painted and gilded in the same colors, while nothing could exceed the richness and elegance of the furniture. From the Royal Closet the Princess Royal, accompanied by Prince ALBERT and the King of the Belgians, was conducted to the Retiring-room, a remarkably handsome apartment, exquisitely decorated for the occasion. Her Majesty, however, passed at once into the Robing-room, one of the noblest saloons in the Palace, fitted with the rich and quaint but somewhat sombre furniture of the time of Queen ANNE. Her Majesty's procession was formed in the Throne-room, where an elegant table, covered with crimson velvet cloth festooned with blue cords and tassels, had been placed for the signing of the marriage register. The windows were filled with flowers, and the mantel-piece bore a miniature *parterre*, the edges of the white marble being fringed with delicate twining plants. No attempt seemed to have been made, except by the introduction of flowers, to improve the state apartments. A broad strip of crimson carpet had been laid down the centre of the rooms through which the bridal processions were to pass, but little more had been done in the way of upholstery. Perhaps it was felt that it would be vain to attempt to improve these noble saloons—the finest in England—especially when occupied by so brilliant an assembly as that which filled them yesterday. The passage of the processions through Queen ANNE'S Room, the Tapestry Room, and the Armory was a scene equally grand and impressive. The ladies who occupied the seats prepared for the occasion, and the greater part of whom were in the bloom of youth, were all in full Court dress, and the dazzling effect of their jewels and feathers, their silks and laces, but, above all, their natural charms, may easily be imagined. They rose as each procession passed before them, and did homage by a deep obeisance, which was graciously acknowledged by Her Majesty and the other principal personages. Most of the gentlemen present wore a military or a naval uniform, and the flashing of swords and the glitter of gold lace added yet another feature of brilliancy to the scene. At the top of the great staircase leading to the Color Room were the initials of the bride and bridegroom formed of white flowers, upon a background of evergreens, plaited so as to compose a rich natural tapestry, the whole supported by palm branches, displaying the colors of England and Prussia. The railings and balustrades were richly gilded and decorated with flowers, and on the landings of the stairs were immense draped mirrors, which reflected and multiplied the processions as they passed, still further increasing the magnificence of the spectacle.

THE COLONNADE.

The greatest portion of the spectators who were admitted by tickets within the Palace were accommodated in the Colonnade, along which the three processions passed from the state-rooms to the chapel. The entrance to these seats was from the lower end of St. James'-street, and before the hour of opening the doors, a crowd, chiefly of ladies, had gathered round them. The arrangements were carried out very punctually. At 10 o'clock precisely the ticket-holders were admitted, and though there was something of a rush, yet, as access to the low tier of seats that rose from the pillar side of the Colonnade upwards was given by three separate stairways, there was no confusion. The first comers chose the best seats, and the lower tiers were speedily occupied. The seats were covered with scarlet cloth, crossed by blue lines marking the space for each person. But as the majority were ladies it required some polite interference on the part of the attendants, and much compression of voluminous skirts, before the seats could be made to hold the appointed number. In half an hour the whole space was filled. Then began the period of waiting, incident to all such occasions; it was enlivened by the frequent passing of uniforms up and down the Colonnade, the heralds and pursuivants being especially active; now and then a Minister, a Gold Stick, or some well-known military name was noted. There were some errors of course; Clarence, King-at-Arms, was mistaken for a Yeoman of the Guard, and a party of diplomatists were generally supposed to be Prussian footmen. Random speculations of this kind, and criticisms of each other's toilets by the ladies, filled up the time very agreeably. The prevailing style of dress was befitting a bridal; there were so many white bonnets and gauzy veils that it might have been supposed a large number of brides had been dispersed among the spectators. There were singularly few gentlemen; parties had evidently been made up with only the indispensable amount of male escort. The scene, therefore, was all color, tier on tier, like a brilliant slope of flowers. The spaces between the pillars of the colonnade were hung with wreaths of ivy, holly, and other evergreens, fastened with rosettes and streamers of white satin; the opposite wall was similarly decorated, with the addition of bouquets of palm leaves and flowers. Beneath every rosette was the plume and helmet of a tall guardsman, also his cuirass, and, finally, his boots, the red coat being all but merged into the scarlet drapery behind him.

Shortly before 12, an order to these statute-like warriors to "carry swords," produced a clash and glancing of steel for a salute, and the Princess of Prussia and her attendants passed into the chapel.

Soon after 12, the sound of trumpets advancing from the inner apartments, gave notice of the approach of Her Majesty; as the head of the procession entered the colonnade, the spectators rose, and the line passed to the chapel in the following order:

HER MAJESTY'S PROCESSION.

Drums and Trumpets,
Sergeant Trumpeter.
Knight Marshal.
Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms.
Equerry in Waiting to the Queen. Clerk Marshal.
Controller of the Household. Treasurer of the Household.
Keeper of the Privy Purse.
Groom in Waiting to the Queen. Lord in Waiting to the Queen.
The Lord Steward.
Lord Privy Seal. Lord President of the Council.
Two Sergeants-at-Arms. Lord High Chancellor. Two Sergeants-at-Arms.
Senior Gentleman Usher Quarterly Waiter.
Gentleman Usher and Daily Waiter to the Sword of State. Garter, Principal King of Arms, carrying his Sceptre. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod bearing his Rod.
The Earl Marshal, bearing his Baton.
Her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge, her Train borne by
Lady Arabella Sackville West,
and attended by Major Horne Purves.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Col. Charles Tyrwhitt.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, her train borne by
Lady Geraldine Somerset,
and attended by Baron Knesebeck.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her train borne by
Lady Anna Maria Dawson,
and attended by Sir George Couper, Bart.
The Vice-Chamberlain. The Sword of State, borne by Viscount Palmerston, K. G., First Lord of the Treasury. The Lord Chamberlain.
His Royal Highness Prince Alfred. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
THE QUEEN.
His Royal Highness Prince Leopold. .. leading .. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur.
Her Majesty's Train borne by
Groom of the Robes and Two Pages of Honor.
Her Royal Highness Princess Louisa. Her Royal Highness Princess Alice. Her Royal Highness Princess Helena.
The Master of the Horse. The Mistress of the Robes.
The Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting.
Two Maids of Honor in Waiting.
Bedchamber Woman in Waiting.
The Lady Superintendent.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard. Captain of the Gold Stick.

sware, is the passage of ante-chapel, as it is called, but which, in spite of this high-sounding name, is but which, in spite of this high-sounding name, is nothing more nor less than a hall passage, low arched in height, and mean in width. A door on the left opens direct upon an apartment, neither long nor high, a narrow gallery running along each side, every spot occupied with crimson seats, and the whole of its small interior dressed with crimson, velvet and gold. This is the Chapel Royal. It has undergone many changes and alterations since Holbein built it for Henry VIII. It has been a Roman Catholic chapel, a Protestant chapel, then a store-room, then a guard-room, then a Protestant chapel again, and lastly a Chapel Royal. But the changes for the present occasion have altered its internal aspect quite as much as any of these vissitudes could have done. Wren married his second wife here, and thus inaugurated its long list of nuptials of illustrious personages. Anne followed, and espoused George of Denmark, the pacific "*est-il possible ?*" who frequented the chapel rather than used it—sleeping out the sermons which he accompanied with a nasal voluntary such as even the lungs of Burnet could not always overcome. That vigorous prelate, however, brought about a reform in another respect, and, to put an end to the distracting flirtations which used to be carried on here, persuaded Queen Anne to heighten the pews till they resembled bathing boxes, and so compelled their occupants, who had nothing but the service to occupy their attention, to follow the somnolent example of Prince George. George III. was married here in the afternoon with very little pomp or ceremony. George IV. was married here also at 10 o'clock at night The massive books for the chandeliers which were used upon this occasion are still visible over the altar, and one at least who attended at this wedding can well remember how on that night the Royal bridegroom feigned or felt disgust—how he turned from his neglected bride when the solemn rite was over and called for brandy. The Princess Charlotte of Wales was married at Carlton-house, but William IV. was married here, and the chapel lengthened one-third to accommodate those present at that ceremony. This alteration was by no means an improvement, for, bad as the building was before, the addition only made it worse. When Her Majesty's marriage was celebrated here in 1840, most of the old high-backed sleeping pews were allowed to remain. Her Royal pew was built in the new portion of the chapel, over the entrance-door, and here she used regularly to attend Divine service till the ruffian Francis tried to shoot her one Sunday morning in 1842, while passing in her carriage to the chapel. From that day, we believe, she has never attended Divine service here or been present at any ceremony in the chapel, save that of the marriage of the Duke of Sutherland's daughter to the Earl Grosvenor, in 1852.

We have said that among all the alterations which the Chapel Royal has undergone, those which have been made for this ceremonial are by no means among the least. Holbein himself would not have known his work amidst yesterday's improvements, and that they are great improvements may be judged from the fact that the interior of the building looked not only rich but almost spacious, and as if it really was meant to accommodate a number of visitors. The old high pews had been entirely swept away, and a sufficient broad path left up the centre of the building from the doorway to the altar. On either side of this, rising one above the other, are four rows of seats, covered with crimson and bordered with gold lace. These accommodate 150 persons—the gentlemen being allowed a space of 20 inches, and the ladies no more than two feet. The latter indulgence, however, as it turned out, was almost feeble and inadequate concession to the fashions of the day, and great was the struggling and grievous the injury to robes of State before the ladies could reduce themselves to the required standard. Above these seats and along the walls at each side, at about eight feet from the ground, two galleries have been erected, which are intended to be temporary, but which have been so massively constructed, so richly adorned, and effect such a great improvement in the interior, that it is to be hoped they will be suffered to remain. The cornice of the galleries is ornamented with a handsome scrollwork of carved oak, in keeping with the rest of the chapel; light blue and gold columns supported them in the front, and from the spandrils of the arches spring gold beadings, marking the outline of the whole in the most tasteful manner. Over each column is a shield with the Royal cipher surmounted with the Crown, and a light handsome railing of blue and gold closes the whole in front. These galleries held yesterday, when full, rather less than 150 peers and peeresses, making the total number of seated visitors who could witness the ceremony, from all parts of the chapel, not quite 300. There were other places than these, however, in which many peers and peeresses were placed, but angels' visits are frequent compared with the number of glimpses which they could have had of what was passing. We presume, however, the privilege of being under the same roof when the ceremonial took place was considered all-sufficient. The seats provided for the representatives of the public were really excellent and well placed, affording ample accommodation for all the journalists present. They were on the basement floor, on the left hand side, and corresponded with the seats occupied by most of Her Majesty's Ministers on the right of the chapel. According to a popular Court fiction, however, no reporters were supposed to be present.

At the upper end of the Chapel, round the *haut pas* and altar, all the walls had been hung with the richest crimson silk velvet with a deep and massive bullion fringe. The effect of this was rather too heavy, and in the shadows and corners of the sacred building it seemed so dark in tone as to have almost the appearance of black drapery. But for the extra window which has been added to that end of the chapel this would have been a most serious error. The altar is draped in the same style, and a beautiful semicircular communion rail runs round the whole. The communion table is heightened to bear the gold plate, which shows gorgeously upon the crimson velvet. The plate here is most massive, though not so antique as is generally supposed, the Saints of the Commonwealth having manifested a most carnal weakness for the beautiful service which was given to the church by Charles 1. One noble flagon of this set, however, still remains, though the history of its hairbreadth scapes from the grasp of the fifth monarchy men would almost fill a volume. The rest of the service, including the noble and lofty candelabra and the large salver of the last supper, is mostly of the time of Anne and the first George. It includes a massive gold service of Anne's reign—the only one of the kind in the possession of the Crown. Round the altar on the right and left 40 or 50 magnificent settees in crimson and gold were carefully arranged. The low chair of State on the left, with five little stools, two at one side and three at the other, showed at once where Her Majesty would sit, surrounded by her Royal children. Her Majesty's pew, over the entrance, was richly dressed and decorated anew for the accommodation of the Corps Diplomatique, all the chief members of which were, of course, to be present on such an occasion. The old recess of the organ loft and that facing it have been much enlarged, the former for the accommodation of the members of the choir, the latter for Her Majesty's private band. Such were the chief internal arrangements and improvements for this all-important ceremony.

It was announced that the doors of the chapel were not to be opened before 10 o'clock, but there was no occasion to adhere to this rule very rigidly since none of the visitors who had tickets for the interior presented themselves till after the appointed time. Up to that hour, therefore, the building was left to the care of attendants, who put the finishing touch to everything, rendering such little offices in the way of preparation as always are and always will be put off to the last moment. The little building too reechoed with the sounds produced by a persevering *artiste* in the organ-loft, who was putting the organ into tune, and apparently exasperating it into the most deafening efforts that ever pained the ears of man. All these last duties and obligations were, however, satisfactorily got through before 10 o'clock, when the doors of the building were thrown open.

The first visitors of rank were Lord Campbell and Lady Strathedeu. His Lordship wore his rich collar of office, fastened at each shoulder with white favors. Following in rapid succession came the Countess of Mulgrave, Hon. Mrs. Grey, Countess of Bessborough, Viscountess Sydney, Viscountess Combermere, Lady Ernest Bruce, Lady Foley, Lady Alfred Paget, &c. All these ladies wore full Court dress, with plumes and jewels, and their arrival enabled one to form a fair idea of the matchless brilliancy the appearance of the chapel would present when filled. A group of Heralds in their tabards, emblazoned with all the heraldic devices of the British Empire—Clarencieux King of Arms, Norroy King of Arms, and Garter Principal King of Arms, were the next gorgeous additions to the general tableaux.

The Right Hon. M. T. Baines and Mrs. Baines were the first of the Ministerial visitors. Mr. Baines wore the Ministerial uniform, but no wedding favor, neither did Mr. Vernon Smith nor Mr. Labouchere. These, however, were the only exceptions. The last gentleman wore the uniform of one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House, a dress in which the late Duke of Wellington was fond of appearing, though as a costume it is one of the most unsightly that was ever devised, not even excepting the livery of the Post-Office, to which it bears a most humiliating resemblance.

It was now near 11 o'clock, and the visitors began to pour in rapidly. The Marchioness of Clanricarde came, then Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood, Lord and Lady Stanley of Aldenley; Lord and Lady Ebury, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, Lord and Lady Panmure, Sir George and Lady Grey. The Duke of Atholl came in full highland costume. The Duke of Richmond wore the uniform of the Sussex Militia, of which he is the Colonel; the Duke of Buccleuch, the uniform of Militia Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; the Duke of Manchester, the uniform of Major to the Hunts Militia. The Dukes of Newcastle and Argyll both wore the Ministerial uniform, as did also the Earl of Derby. The Duchess of Richmond, the Countess of Jersey, the Countess of Derby, and Countess Mountedgcumbe, all sat together, the first three ladies being particularly conspicuous for the richness of their dresses and the brilliancy of their jewels. Sir George and Lady Cornewall Lewis, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marchioness of Abercorn, Marchioness of Breadalbane, and Duchess of Wellington were among the late comers, as was also the Countess of Granville.

We have already said that our place was well adapted for seeing, certainly as well, if not better, than any other in the chapel, but still from none could more than a very limited view of either church or company be gathered. The names, therefore, which we have mentioned are merely those of the visitors who were most conspicuously placed, and, though a fair average selection as to rank, they are in number but a tithe of the distinguished assemblage which crowded the building.

It was now 12 o'clock, and every place was filled save those reserved for the Royal actors in the ceremonial and their suites. The busy hum of subdued laughter and constant conversation arose from every part of the little building, feathers waved and diamonds glittered, and the whole scene was one of indescribable animation and brilliancy. The dresses of the peeresses who occupied all the front seats of the galleries, though crushed and crumpled so that even the most penetrating of Court milliners could not have recognized them, were in themselves a pageant, and one which for variety and effect in color is seldom seen.

It is now past 12 o'clock, and the excitement of expectation increases every moment. Ladies who are driven near the door intrigue successfully to change their places with lords who are nearer to the altar. A noble countess drops her cloak and shawl over the gallery rail on to the floor with a heavy "flop," and a general titter ensues. It is inceased as another peeress, looking over, moults the feathers from her head-dress and they come sailing slowly down, and every one looks up, much as people do at the theatre when a play-bill goes eddying over into the pit. Suddenly there is a little stir, and the Princess of Prussia enters the Chapel, magnificently attired in a robe of white satin, and with her train borne by the youthful Countess Hacke. With her Royal Highness comes their Highnesses Prince Adalbert and Prince Frederick Charles, and a most brilliant suite of Prussian officers. The whole brilliant audience of the Chapel rises *en masse* and bows, as the Princess Royal's mother-in-law elect passes on to the altar. Hardly are they seated there, on the left-hand side, when faintly in the distance the long-blown, clear, defiant notes of the trumpeters are heard. They come nearer and nearer, and the last arrivals among the visitors hasten to arrange themselves, while the officers of the household fall into brilliant line along the pathway up the chapel at either side. Step by step, the advance of the trumpeters is followed; now they are descending the staircase; the regular roll and beat of the silver-kettle drums become audible, and the prolonged triumphant flourish proclaims the approach of majesty. The trumpeters, pursuivants, clerks and equerries file off outside the chapel, but the Lord Steward, Norroy, Clarencieux, Garter, the Lord Privy Seal, the President of the Council, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl Marshal of England, and others of high note and rank, all enter. But they enter almost unobserved, for from behind them comes the Princess Mary of Cambridge, her train borne by Lady Arabella Sackville West. A murmur of admiration, which neither time nor place could altogether subdue, greets her as she enters the chapel, bowing with stately elegance in return for the homage rendered her. After her Royal Highness comes the Duke of Cambridge attended by Colonel Tyrwhitt; and to the Duke also a tribute of cordial respect is paid. The Duchess of Cambridge is received in the same manner, but a deeper reverence awaits, the Duchess of Kent, who smilingly, and as to friends, returns the greeting. The next great nobility is the veteran Premier, who bears before the Queen the Sword of State in ponderous solemnity. After this even the Royal Princes are unnoticed, and every one bows slowly and deeply as Her Majesty, leading in either hand Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, enters the chapel. Of course, on these occasions there is no applause, and nothing but the prolonged obeisances denote the depth of loyal welcome with which the Royal mother of the bride is welcomed. The Queen looks, as she always looks, kindly and amiable, but self-possessed and stately. On her head is a crown of jewels such as relieves all apprehensions as to the effect which the late Hanoverian "raid" upon the royal caskets might have had upon Her Majesty's toilet. Courtesying in acknowledgment of the profound homage with which she is welcomed, Her Majesty passes at once to her chair of state on the left of the altar, and which is placed between the five embroidered settees occupied by the youngest Royal children. From this time all remain standing in the presence of Majesty, even the Princess of Prussia, who stands on the opposite side of the altar.

Lord Palmerston, on the Queen's right hand, bears the Sword of State, while the Duchess of Sutherland, herself attired in almost Royal magnificence, stands on the left by right of office as Mistress of the Robes. Again there is another pause of intense interest, and again the drums and trumpets are heard, and, ushered in with the same imposing ceremonies, comes the procession of the Bridegroom. On his right walks his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, his father, and on his left his brother, Prince Albert. All eyes, however, are fixed upon the Royal bridegroom, as he walks slowly, but with the most perfect ease and elegance of action, up the centre of the Chapel. He wears the uniform of Prussian General, with the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia.

The uniform shows his tall figure to advantage and sets off his frank, open countenance and prepossessing bearing. Near the altar he stops before Her Majesty's chair of State, and slowly bows with the most profound reverence, and, turning to his Royal mother, he bows again with equal respect, but less deeply than to the Queen, and then, kneeling in the centre of the chapel, prays with earnest devotion for a few minutes. His prayers ended, he rises, and stands at the right hand of the altar, waiting his bride, and likewise submitting to such a scrutiny from hundreds of brilliant eyes as never bachelor withstood alone before.

Again a pause ensues—a pause of impressive solemnity, for expectation seems wrought to the highest pitch, and no one speaks, and few even move to disturb the stately solemnity that reigns over the whole interior, while even the most illustrious of the Royal guests seem struck and gazed with open admiration on the scene around. It is, indeed, one which might well rivet the attention of Princes, one of those gorgeous visions seldom seen and never forgotten, for within the precincts of that little Chapel sit the throned Sovereign of the British Empire, with her Court and princely guests, and surrounded by the greatest and most influential members of the greatest and most influential aristocracy in the whole world. The very building, so small, and yet so rich in its contents, almost suggests the idea of a grand jewel casket, in which all that the nation most values and reverences is put away for greater safety.

After a while the Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain again quit the Chapel, to usher in the procession of the bride, and with their absence a heavy silence of suspense steals upon the assembled guests, and deepens as the moments pass. The very little whispering gradually grows less and less, until it stops entirely, the plumes cease to wave, and even the restless glitter of the diamonds seems almost quenched as the noble assemblage sits mute and attentive, with their eyes turned in eager expectation towards the door. At last there is a slight stir without, and a subdued movement passes through the chapel as the glittering uniform of the officers at arms is seen to pass the door. The trumpets were again heard nearer and nearer, till again they die away in subdued cadence, which has an inexpressibly soft and beautiful effect.

The great officers of state enter the chapel, but no one heeds them, for there is a peculiar movement without, and a soft rustling of silk is clearly audible. In another second the bride is at the door, and stands "Queen rose of the rosebud garden of girls," that bloom in fair array behind her.

The Court list of the ceremonial tells us that the illustrious personage on whom her right hand gently rests is the Prince Consort, that on her left stands His Majesty the King of the Belgians, and from the same source we derive our knowledge that both are in full uniform, and wear the collars and insignia of the great European Orders of Knighthood to which each belongs. Without these aids to recognition, even these Royal personages would pass to the altar unnoticed and unknown, so deep, so all-absorbing is the interest excited by the appearance of the bride herself. The gorgeous veil she wears depending from her head-dress is thrown off, and, hanging in massive folds behind, leaves the expression of her face completely visible as she walks slowly, her head slightly stooped in bashfulness, and her eyes cast down upon the ground. Thus all can see distinctly the mild, amiable expression of her face, so replete with kindness and deep feeling, and that peculiarly touching aspect of sensitiveness, to attempt to portray which would "only prove how vainly words essay to fix the spark of beauty's heavenly ray." Her bright bloom of color has completely deserted her, and even when compared with her snowy dress her cheeks seem pale, and her whole appearance denotes tremulousness and agitation.

In these ceremonies we believe the dress of the bride ranks only next in importance to the celebration of the service; but on this occasion the Princess Royal wore one so thoroughly in good taste that it is difficult to remark anything, save that it is exquisitely becoming, beautiful and white. In fact, its unity only recalls to mind the belle of the French Court, who is said to dress with such a perfection of good taste that one can never observe what she wears. While, however, we mention this as the actual effect of the costume, we may state, for the further information of our readers, that it was manufactured by Mrs. Darvill, designed by Miss Janet Fife, and composed of a rich robe of white moire antique, ornamented with three flounces of Honiton lace.

The design of the lace consists of bouquets in open work of the rose, shamrock, and thistle in three medallions. At the top of each flounce in front of the dress are wreaths of orange and myrtle blossoms,—the latter being the bridal flower of Germany—every wreath terminating with bouquets of the same flowers, and the length of each being so graduated as to give the appearance of a robe defined by flowers. The apex of this floral pyramid is formed by a large bouquet worn on the girdle. The train, which is of the unusual length of more than three yards, is of white moire antique, trimmed with two rows of Honiton lace, surmounted by wreaths similar to those on the flounces of the dress, with bouquets at short intervals.

Next to the interest excited by the appearance of the bride herself, is the feeling created by the fair bridesmaids, who, "in gloss of satin and glimmer of pearls," follow in stately array, bearing up the rich train of the Princess Royal between them. The ladies honored with this distinguished mark of Royal favor are all among the personal friends of the young bride, and, what is most singular, are every one lineally descended from the great Royal houses of England and Scotland. They follow the bride two by two—Lady Susan Charlotte Catharine Pelham Clinton, daughter of the Duke of Newcastle; Lady Cecilia Catherine Gordon Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond; Lady Katharine Hamilton, daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn; Lady Emma Charlotte Smith Stanley, daughter of the Earl of Derby; Lady Susan Catherine Mary Murray, daughter of the Earl of Dunmore; Lady Constance Villiers, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon; Lady Victoria Noel, daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough; and Lady Cecilia Maria Charlotte Molyneux, daughter of the Earl of Sefton.

It is but faint praise to say how well these noble maidens upheld even the high traditionary fame of England's beauty—how bright they showed even in an assemblage of the fairest and noblest in the land, As they move slowly forward, scanning the brilliant audience with timid glances, now and then the lines which Dryden has applied to the Queen's attendants, in the "Flower and the Leaf," irresistibly occur to memory, and the spectators realise the vision of the poet when he sung:

"A train less fair, as ancient fathers tell,
Seduced the sons of Heaven to rebel.
I pass their form and every charming grace,
Less than an angel would their worth debase.
But their attire, like liveries of a kind
Simple but rich, is fresh within my mind;
In satin white as snow the troop was gowned,
The seams with sparkling jewels set around."

The dresses worn by this fair train are from a design furnished by the illustrious bride herself. They consist of a white glacé petticoat, entirely covered by six deep tulle flounces, over which falls a tunic of tulle trimmed with ruches of tulle, looped up on one side with a bouquet of pink roses and white heather. The body is trimmed with draperies of tulle, with hanging sleeves of the same material trimmed with ruches. A bouquet of the same flowers is worn in the girdle and upon each shoulder.

As the bride passes up to the altar she stops and makes a deep reverence to her mother, though with evident agitation, and her face flushes like crimson; then, again turning, she renders the same homage to the Prince of Prussia. As she does so the bridegroom elect advances; and, kneeling on one knee, presses her hand with an expression of fervent admiration that moved the august audience. Taking their places then at the altar, and with their illustrious relatives standing round in a group of unequaled brilliancy, the service commences with the chorale, which peals through the little building with the most solemn effect. The words are particularly appropriate, full of feeling and piety, and the audience follow them in a whispered cadence as the choir sing—

"This day, with gladsome voice and heart,
We praise Thy name, O Lord, who art
Of all good things the giver!
For England's first-born hope we pray!
Be near her now, and ever!
King of Kings, Lord of Lords,
Father, Son and Holy Spirit,
Hear us, while we kneel before Thee!"

The hymn over, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury took his place in the centre of the altar, and assisted by the Bishop of London, as Dean of the Chapel Royal, the Bishop of Oxford, as Lord High Almoner, the Bishop of Chester, as Clerk of the Closet, the Dean of Windsor, as Domestic Chaplain, and Rev. Dr. Wesley, as Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, the marriage service is commenced at exactly 10 minutes to 1.

The Rubric is rigidly adhered to throughout. After going through the usual formulary, the Most Rev. Primate, who was very indistinctly heard, asks the Royal bridegroom:

"Wilt thou have this woman to thy wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony? Wilt thou love her, comfort her, honor, and keep her in sickness and in health; and, forsaking all other, keep thee only unto her, so long as ye both shall live?"

To this the Prince replies loud and clear, "I will."

To the same question the faint answer of the bride is barely audible, though the attention of all is strained to the utmost to catch the feebly-uttered words.

To the next,

"Who giveth this woman away?"

The Prince Consort replies loudly, "I do."

Then the Prince takes his bride's hand in his own in earnest warmth, and repeats slowly and distinctly after the Primate,

"I, Frederick William Nicholas Charles, take thee, Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, to my wedded wife, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death us do part, according to God's holy ordinance; and thereto I plight thee my troth."

Again, in reply, the words of the bride are almost lost, and she seems faint and tremulous enough to excite uneasiness among her ladies.

The Prince then, taking the ring from his brother Albert, said with marked emphasis:

"With this ring I thee wed, with my body I thee worship, and with all my worldly goods I thee endow: in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

The usual prayer was then offered up, and the Primate, joining their hands together, said "Whom God has joined let no man put asunder."

The following psalm was then sung:

"God be merciful unto us, and bless us: and show us the light of His countenance, and be merciful unto us.

That thy way may be known upon earth: thy saving health among all nations.

Let the people praise thee, O God: yea, let all the people praise thee.

O let the nations rejoice and be glad: for thou shalt judge the folk righteously, and govern the nations upon earth.

Let the people praise thee, O God: yea, let all the people praise thee.

Then shall the earth bring forth her increase: and God, even our own God, shall give us His blessing.

God shall bless us: and all the ends of the world shall fear Him.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son: and to the Holy Ghost.

As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be: world without end. Amen."

The Royal couple then knelt, with all the bridesmaids, while the rest of the ceremony was proceeded with, the Bishop of London in a clear and distinct voice reading the exhortation.

At the concluding words, the Hallelujah Chorus—"Hallelujah! for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth.

The kingdom of this world has become the kingdom of our Lord, and of His Christ; and he shall reign for ever and ever.

King of Kings, and Lord of Lords. Hallelujah." rose clear and loud, with thrilling effect.

Hardly had the last words of the chorus died away in solemn echoes, when the ceremonial, as arranged by chamberlains and heralds, ended, and the bride, giving vent to her evidently long pent-up feelings, turned and flung herself upon her mother's bosom with a suddenness and depth of feeling that thrilled through every heart. Again and again Her Majesty strained her to her heart and kissed her, and tried to conceal her emotion, but it was both needless and in vain, for all perceived it, and there were few who did not share it. We need not mention how the bridegroom embraced her, and how, as she quitted him, with the tears now plainly stealing down her cheeks, she threw herself into the arms of her father, while her Royal husband was embraced by the Princess of Prussia in a manner that evinced all that only a mother's love can show. The most affecting recognition, however, took place between the bridegroom and his Royal father, for the latter seemed overpowered with emotion, and the former, after clasping him twice to his heart, knelt and kissed his parent's hand.

The Queen then rose, and, hurrying across the *haut pas* with the Prince Consort, embraced the Princess of Prussia as one sister would another after a long parting, and, turning to the Prince of Prussia, gave him her hand, which as he stooped to kiss she stopped him, and declined the condescension by offering her cheek instead. But words will feebly convey the effect of the warmth, the abandonment of affection and friendship, with which these greetings passed, the reverence with which the bridegroom saluted Her Majesty, the manly heartiness with which he wrung the Prince Consort's hand, for by the work of his face it was evident he could not trust his tongue to speak.

After a few minutes had been allowed for the illustrious personages to recover their composure, during which the bride again lost hers, while she received, with all the affecting warmth of a young and attached family, the congratulations of her brothers and her sisters, the procession prepared to leave the church. There was some little hurry as the various personages fell into their places, but at last the bride and bridegroom left in the following order:

Officers of Arms.
Gentlemen of Honor to the Bride and Bridegroom.
The Master of the Ceremonies.
The Prussian Minister, accompanied by the Members of his Legation.
Groom of the Stole to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.
THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.
The Supporters of their Royal Highnesses on either side.
The Train of the Bride borne as before.
The remainder of the suite of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

The gentlemen in attendance on His Majesty the King of the Belgians, his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, and his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden.

There was no mistake about the expression of the bride's face as she quitted the sacred building. Her delicate color returned, her eyes sparkled with emotion, and there was such a light of happiness upon her features as she turned upon her Royal husband a look of the most supreme affection, that even the most reserved felt moved and an audible "God bless her" passing from mouth to mouth accompanied her upon her way. The procession of Her Majesty then passed to the Throne Room in the same order in which it entered the Chapel, and again reassembled in that chamber. Here, in front of the massive throne on which have sat in state so many of our monarchs, a splendid table was set out, on which lay the register. As the dignitaries of the Church returned to the Throne Room this was attested in the usual form.

An immense number of illustrious and noble individuals had the honor of signing this document, and we append the order and arrangement in which the actual members of the Royal families who did so affixed their signatures after those of the bride and bridegroom:

"VICTORIA.
ALBERT, Prince Consort.
PRINCE of PRUSSIA.
AUGUSTA, Princess of Prussia,
Duchess of Saxony.
LEOPOLD.
VICTORIA.
ALBERT EDWARD.
ALFRED.
ALICE.
AUGUSTA.
GEORGE.
MARY ADELAIDE.

Every person present was presented with the Marriage Service, beautifully printed in red and gold, and bound in white and gold.

Considering the extreme pressure of the applications for admission to the Palace, and the great number for whom accommodation was provided without crushing or confusion, the arrangements of the Lord Chamberlain and Lord Steward deserve the highest commendation.

THE DEPARTURE FROM LONDON.

It had been generally understood, up to almost the very last moment, that the Royal couple would proceed to Windsor by the high road, and arrangements to that end were duly made, but at a late hour on Saturday evening it was intimated by the authorities of the Great Western Railway, that it was probable their line would be selected for the conveyance of the illustrious travelers. Preparations were immediately made at the Paddington station, and a considerable portion of the departure platform, was set apart for the convenience of the Royal pair. The special train was to start upon the outer line of rail, and upon the platform from which that line was approached, rows of benches were erected which were occupied yesterday afternoon by hundreds of ladies and gentlemen who were admitted to take fare well of the young Princess in whose welfare and happiness all felt a lively interest. The chasm between the two platforms was bridged over and covered with crimson carpet, while upon each side of the door of the Royal waiting-room through which the distinguished couple were to enter the station, other rows of seats had been erected, and were fully occupied. The special train consisted of four carriages—viz., a composite carriage, one first-class and two Royal saloon carriages, in the order mentioned, and was ordered to be in readiness at 4¾ o'clock. Long before that time arrived, the station was crowded with visitors who had the privilege of the *entrée*, but the general ignorance of the fact that the mode of traveling had been changed prevented a very large attendance of the public out of doors, until shortly before the hour of departure, by which time a dense crowd was assembled. About 4 o'clock, a guard of honor of the Scotts Fusileer Guards, headed by their band, and under the command of Hon. Captain Astley, entered the station and took post facing the Royal train, but it was not until several minutes after 5 that the cheering of the crowd outside proclaimed the arrival of the newly-married pair. Immediately afterwards the Royal bride and bridegroom entered the station from the Royal waiting-room, preceded by Captain Labalmondiere, Assistant-Commissioner of Police, Hon. F. Ponsonby, Chairman of the Great Western Railway Company, and Mr. Saunders, the Secretary. The Princess, who looked pale, leant upon the arm of the Royal bridegroom, and was followed only by her lady's-maid and several male attendants. The appearance of the Prince and Princess was the signal for an outburst of hearty cheering. The band struck up the Royal Anthem, the Guard presented arms, and the hearty hurrahs were continued during the progress of the Royal pair to the railway carriage, and were gracefully acknowledged by both. The Princess wore a dress of white *moire antique* with a mantle and bonnet of the same hue. The Prince wore a plain dark frock coat. Little time was permitted to elapse, and in two minutes after entering the station the happy couple were seated in the first royal carriage. Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Sanders entered another. Mr. Gooch mounted the engine, the steam was shut off, and the train moved rapidly forth amid prelonged cheers and hearty gratulations, which were kept up until the whole train was lost in the evening mist.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM AT WINDSOR.

It would have been strange indeed if the town of Windsor, so specially favored as the abode of royalty, had been behind the rest of the country in the manifestation of affectionate loyalty so universally elicited by this auspicious event. Arrangements were accordingly made by the corporation and townspeople to give a fitting reception to the Royal pair on their arrival at Windsor to commence their honeymoon. The day was beautifully fine—the Winter sun shining out brilliantly, and the display of flags and banners, laurel-wreaths and evergreens, from innumerable windows and housetops, together with the constant stream of people in their best attire and wearing white rosettes on their breasts, who, thronged the principal thoroughfares from an early hour, gave to the old town a very gay and animated aspect. Indeed, it seemed as though all Windsor—excepting those who were busy trimming their lamps for the coming illumination—had turned out to make general holiday.

The terminus of the Great Western Railway, where the illustrious couple were to arrive on their first wedding trip, was, however, the great centre of interest, and eager crowds flocked to the station long before the preparations going on there for their reception were half completed. On the arrival platform two large wooden stages, capable of containing upwards of 1,000 persons, were erected on either side of Her Majesty's waiting-room, in front of which the Royal travelers were to alight. To prevent the assemblage from encroaching beyond the prescribed bounds silken cords were placed at the extremity of each stand, and the intermediate space kept open for the Prince and Princess was covered with a handsome crimson carpet. A fine collection of red and white camellias in full blossom was arranged on the platform in front of the Royal reception-room, and over the door blazed a luminous gas star. One of the stages intended for spectators was appropriated to the Eton boys, who mustered upwards of 700 strong; and above their heads appeared a tasteful display of banners and laurel wreaths, together with a splendid device in gold lamps, on which, in large and brilliant characters, "*Congratulatur Etona*," shone out conspicuously. The second stage was occupied by hundreds of the most distinguished ladies and gentlemen of the neighborhood. A place within the more privileged inclosure was assigned to the Mayor and his colleagues in the magistracy, and in their immediate vicinity were Colonel, the Hon. Cecil Forrester, of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, and several of his brother officers. A dense concourse was also collected outside the station, anxious to catch the most transient glimpse of the Royal *cortège*.

Shortly after 4½ o'clock a detachment of the Scots Fusileer Guards, under the command of Colonel Paget, marched into the station-yard to form a guard of honor for the Royal party. At 4:50 o'clock the tidings were circulated that the Royal pair had just left Paddington, and the general expectancy momentarily increased. The telegraph next announced that the train had passed Slough at 5:36 o'clock, and the excitement of the assemblage had reached its climax, when in six brief minutes later the shrill sound of the engine-driver's whistle broke upon the ear. This was the signal for a spontaneous outburst of enthusiastic cheers, the shouts being caught up and renewed again and again along a lengthened line of spectators.

Amid this tumultuous din, during the whole of which the tremendous hurrahs of the Eton boys rang out loud and clear, the special train drove slowly up the platform. The youthful bridegroom instantly alighted and gave his hand to his bride. The appearance of the Royal pair on the platform elicited redoubled manifestations of loyalty, and the whole scene was indescribably heart-stirring and affecting. The youthful and illustrious objects of all this enthusiasm appeared deeply moved at the thorough heartiness of the welcome accorded them, and testified their gratitude by repeatedly bowing to the assemblage. Having shaken hands, and exchanged a few words of recognition with one or two of the principal personages on the platform, Prince Frederick William led his youthful bride into the Queen's reception room, through which they had to pass in order to reach the carriage which stood in waiting to convey them to the Castle. The horses which brought this vehicle to the station—two handsome greys—had been removed to make way for the Eton boys, whose enthusiasm had impelled them to solicit the honor of drawing the royal carriage through the town to its destination—an offer which was graciously accepted by its illustrious occupants. Some twenty or thirty of these fervid youths, having yoked themselves in front of the chariot, and a greater number lending their assistance to propel it from behind, the *cortége* moved off under the escort of the Fusileer Guards, whose fine band struck up the National Anthem. Its route, which lay through the High-street and up Castle-hill, was brilliantly illuminated, and along the entire course it was accompanied by a vast multitude, who rent the air with their vehement vociferations. Arrived at the Castle, the Royal pair took up their abode in the Lancaster Tower, where an elegant suite of apartments had been specially fitted for their reception.

The townspeople celebrated the auspicious event by a ball held in the Town-hall, which was gorgeously illuminated for the occasion. The poorer inhabitants, to the number of 1,800, were also regaled with substantial fare, and vocal and instrumental music, in a tent specially erected for the purpose; and 2,000 poor children of the town are to be gratified with a similar entertainment to-morrow (Tuesday.) A liberal subscription has been raised to defray the expense of these festivities.

From the Court Circular.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince William Frederick of Prussia. The Officers of State of the Household of Her Majesty the Queen and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting of Her Majesty's illustrious visitors began to arrive at Buckingham Palace at 10¾ o'clock.

The Yeomen of the Guard, under the command of Captain Morton Herbert, the Exon in Waiting, arrived and occupied their usual station in the Grand Hall.

A guard of honor of the Grenadiers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper, mounted in the Quadrangle of the Palace. The band of the regiment played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

The ladies and gentlemen, upon their arrival, were conducted up the Grand Staircase into the Picture Gallery.

At 11½ o'clock Lord Alfred Paget, Clerk Marshal, and the Equerries to the Queen and Prince, formed a Royal procession, which comprised the Princess of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe Coburg, the Princes Frederick Charles, Frederick Albert, and Adalbert of Prussia, the Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmarinhen, the Duke of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, and the ladies and gentlemen of their respective suites.

Prince Frederick William of Prussia quitted the Palace at 20 minutes before 12 o'clock in a State carriage drawn by black horses. Four of the Queen's footmen in State liveries were in attendance. The escort was composed of a detachment of Life Guards. The band of the Grenadiers played the National Anthem as the Prince entered his carriage. His Royal Highness was attended by the gentlemen of his suite.

Prince Albert of Prussia followed to St. James's Palace.

Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, with Lady Caroline Barrington and the Maids of Honor left about 8 minutes before 12 o'clock.

The Princesses Helena and Louisa, with Viscountess Jocelyn, and the Princess Alice, with the Duchess of Sutherland, followed in the next carriage.

The King of the Belgians and the Prince Consort were accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred.

Her Majesty the Queen and her Royal Highness the Princess Royal descended the grand staircase, the Queen's train borne by the Pages of Honor in Waiting, and the train of the Princess by the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Maid of Honor. The Princess entered a State carriage drawn by cream-colored horses, and Her Majesty was handed into the same carriage by the Clerk Marshal.

The Guard of Honor paid the usual military honors, and Her Majesty and the Princess quitted the Palace at 12 o'clock, a detachment of Life Guards forming the escort to St. James's Palace.

At 11½ o'clock all the company honored with invitations to the Chapel Royal, St. James's, to be present at the marriage, and the official personages, had arrived and taken their seats. The front rows of the galleries were entirely occupied by ladies. The Cabinet Ministers and great Officers, with their ladies, sat on the upper rows of seats on either side in the body of the Chapel, the lower rows being reserved for the Ladies in Waiting, the suites of the Foreign Princes, and the Officers of the Household forming part of the several processions. The Duchess of Wellington, the Lord Steward, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Panmure, Sir George Grey, Mr. Secretary Labouchere, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Stanley of Alderly, and Right Hon. Vernon Smith, Viscount Combermere, Lord Foley, and Viscount Sydney occupied seats on the left (looking towards the altar); on the right, Right Hon. M. T. Baines, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Argyll, Sir Charles Wood, and Sir Benjamin Hall were seated, all the remaining seats in the upper rows being filled with ladies.

Major-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, Master of the Ceremonies; Colonel Bagot, Assistant-Master; Hon. Spencer Lyttleton, Marshal of the Ceremonies; Hon. Spencer Ponsonby, Controller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department; and the Gentlemen Ushers were on duty in the Chapel.

Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the Palace, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Topham, the Lieutenant; a special Guard of Honor of the corps attended the Queen's procession to the Chapel. The other officers of the corps on duty were Major Harmar, the Standard-bearer, the Adjutant, and

Mr. W. G. Cusins, the organist of Her Majesty's Private Chapel, presided at the organ which embellishes the east end of the Ball and Concert Room.

The entire orchestra consisted of upwards of 200 performers.

The following was the programme:

PART FIRST.

Coronation Anthem.....Handel.
Quartetto—"Placide è il mar" (*Idomeneo*).....Mozart.
Madame Clara Novello, Miss Lascelles, Signor Giuglini, and Mr. Weiss.
Chorus—"The Heavens are telling" (*Creation*).....Haydn.
Aria—"Dalla sua Pace" (*Il Don Giovanni*).....Mozart.
Signor Giuglini.
Choral Fantasia Piano-forte.....Beethoven.
Mrs. Anderson.

PART SECOND.

Selections from "*Lohengrin*" (the words partly altered and adapted for the present occasion by Thos. Oliphant, Esq.,) Bridal Procession, Wedding March, and Epithalamium.....R. Wagner.
Aria—"Robert, toi que J'aime" (*Robert le Diable*).....Meyerbeer.
Madame Clara Novello.
Finale (*Loreley*).....Mendelssoon.
The Solo Part by Miss Louisa Pyne.
Serenata—"The Dream".....M. Costa.
(Composed expressly for the occasion of the Marriage of her Royal Highness Victoria, Princess Royal of England, and Frederick William, Prince of Prussia.)
Conducted by the Composer.

The words by Mr. W. Bartholomew.

The principal singers were Madame Clara Novello, Miss Lascelles, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss.

Finale—"God Save the Queen."

Conductor—Mr. Anderson.

The following new verses, written for the occasion by Mr. Tennyson, poet laureate, were sung by all the principal performers and chorus:

"God bless our Prince and Bride!
God keep their lands allied,
God save the Queen!
Clothe them with righteousness,
Crown them with happiness,
Them with all blessings bless,
God save the Queen!

Fair fall this hallow'd hour,
Farewell our England's flower,
God save the Queen.
Farewell, fair rose of May!
Let both the peoples say,
God bless thy marriage day,
God bless the Queen!"

The Princess of Prussia wore a dress of cloth of gold, trimmed with gold lace and flowers of bright color, with diamonds; a wreath of flowers and diamonds to match the dress; a necklace of emeralds and diamonds.

The Prince of Prussia appeared in very handsome uniform of the Prussian Hussars.

The invitations amounted to about eight hundred.

BANQUET AT LIVERPOOL.

SPEECH OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

The Royal wedding was celebrated with becoming festivities in all the principal cities of the United Kingdom, and in none with more *éclat* than in Liverpool. His worship the Mayor entertained a large party at dinner, after which many eloquent speeches were delivered. We select the following:

The Mayor again rose. He said: GENTLEMEN—Connected as this important town is with all the surrounding nations, I have the pleasure of seeing at my table this evening consuls representing many of those nations. As one of the most important, however, connected with the commerce of Liverpool, I notice especially the representative of America. I hope I may be pardoned on the present occasion in singling the representative of the American nation to return thanks, for if there is one of them more than another that conduces to the welfare and prosperity of this country, it is that of the United States of America. [Cheers.] I will, therefore, not detain you longer, but propose the health of the Consuls who have favored us with their presence, and I couple with that toast the name of Mr. Tucker, the American Consul. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Tucker rose amidst loud cheers to respond. He said: Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, in returning thanks for the toast which has just been proposed, and for the cordiality with which it has been received by this company, I might well take my seat without trespassing longer on your attention than simply giving expression to my acknowledgments. But, Sir, the august occasion which, through your kindness, has assembled us to-day, an occasion at once interesting and novel to me, coming as I do from the Republic of America, prevents me from declining the kind call you have made that I should respond to the sentiment you have just given. Mr. Mayor, and gentlemen of England, the instances are rare where loyalty is not regarded as the chief amongst the public virtues of the people; and even those few exceptions are confined to those governments where corruption is not a virtue, and ignorance is not civilization, and where there are the characteristics of the rulers and the Governments. But, Sir, however we may differ as to the forms of government under which we live—and you must pardon me at your hospitable table, but I have ardent preference for the Government of my own country—all must be filled with admiration of the loyalty which this day manifests itself throughout the whole of this great realm. And, Sir, stranger as I am amongst you—stranger, I mean, except for the kindness and cordiality I have met with—stranger as I am amongst you, I may be permitted to discern something more than a political tribute to your august Queen in these demonstrations; for I think I see in them a sentiment founded—a personal sentiment founded in the interest you have in the royal family. The political considerations which may be involved in this union of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick William of Prussia, may be of importance and serious moment to England; but it is in respect to the fact that it takes from the royal family of England the eldest daughter of Her Majesty, and removes her from the family circle which she has contributed to grace, that it should find a place in the hearts of all true Englishmen. And, when, gentlemen, you contemplate, as Englishmen, the serious and grave duties to which this youthful and lovely bride is soon to be brought, connected with the first nation—one of the first nations of continental Europe—you have a right to turn with pride and admiration to the vigilant supervision that so markedly distinguished the guidance of her Royal mother. [Cheers.] Sir, the education of the heart is equally important as the education of the mind, and in that work of love—may I not add of wisdom—Her Majesty has not been found wanting. [Applause.] Her Majesty has illustrated, in her domestic household, all the duties of the domestic situation, and consistently with her public functions has always been ready gracefully to exchange the splendor of the British Court, surrounded by her statesmen, for the gentle, though not less graceful and happy duties of the mother, amid the quiet and unostentatious attraction of Osborne House. Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, may I not commend to you the hope that, under such tutelage, the Royal Princess shall go forth to a far distant land with more than that which most nations can boast to send? The Royal Princess carries with her the disposition, the mind, and the education to emulate the beautiful graces of your own illustrious sovereign. That the career of the Royal pair may be characterized by wisdom, and may be accompanied with liberal justice to their loyal subjects, will be the prayer of us all; and above all—far above all—for in a republican country we regard even more than the weal of sovereigns or the weal of nations, the happiness of the condition of matrimony—we may pray that the domestic lives of the Royal pair may glide on unmarked by a ruffle, and that theirs may, in the future, be all happiness and peace. [Loud cheers.]

Illumination of the Foreign Embassies.

The several residences of the Foreign Ministers at the English Court were last night illuminated in honor of the happy event which had marked the proceedings of the morning. Conspicuous among them was the mansion in Carlton-house-terrace of the Prussian ambassador, in front of which blazed a crown of colossal proportions, flanked by two magnificent gas stars—the one on the left hand having at its centre the Royal arms of Prussia, while that upon the right encircled the well-known motto, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*" The illumination at the residence of the Belgian Minister in Portland-place was also characterized in no small degree by brilliancy of effect as well as by chasteness of design. It consisted of a series of gas jets, very tastefully arranged, representing the initial letters "V. A." and "F. W.," separated by a crown resplendent with divers hues. On the opposite side of the street a simple gas star shone outside the house of the Ambassador of the United States. The Portuguese embassy exhibited a device somewhat similar, save in so far as it was composed of different colors, and was surrounded by wreaths of laurel of the same varied character. Altogether unlike those to which we have adverted, at least in the nature of its design, was the illumination at the residence of the Turkish Minister in Bryanstone-square, of which the crescent and the name of the Sultan done in cipher formed the most prominent features. Upon the right hand was a crown, having beneath it the letters "V.R." The entire device was surrounded by variegated glass globes, and presented an appearance more than ordinarily brilliant. The Russian, austrian, Brazilian, and French Embassies were also very tastefully illuminated; the design in the case of the last-mentioned consisting of the French and English Crowns, each surrounded by laurels and an Imperial star, with a hand clasped in hand in the centre. A star in gas, encircling the letters "V. F." shone outside the residence of the Swedish Minister; while outside that of the Hanoverian Ambassador a large star with a transparency displaying the white horse of Hanover and decorated with laurels in gas jets was exhibited. It only remains to add that these various designs were objects of considerable public attraction.

The Toronto *Leader* announces that application will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next session for a charter to incorporate a Railway Company, under the name of the Niagara Falls and Detroit Railway Company, to construct and work a line of railway from the town of Clifton, or near the present suspension-bridge on the Niagara river, in the township of Stamford, to the Detroit river, Amherstburg, or to the town of Windsor.

THE RIVER PLATTE PROVINCES.

Increase of Immigration and General Improvement—The Rosario and its Progress—Death of General Oribe—The Dispute Between Brazil and Paraguay.

A letter received in London, by the Royal Mail steamer *Medway*, which arrived at Southampton on Jan. 19, gives a favorable account of the aspect of affairs in the Argentine Provinces. All was quiet in the political world, and with tranquillity the country was progressing in prosperity. Every month was adding to the population by the arrival of immigrants, chiefly from the Basque Provinces of Spain. The Governor was on a tour in the interior, to see and judge for himself of the wants of the people in the several districts he visits. The only cloud on the horizon was an apprehended invasion of the Indians, the rumor of a contemplated expedition against whom was being repeated.

In the Banda Orientale the position of affairs was not so satisfactory. The elections had passed off quietly, the Colorado party having withdrawn altogether from the contest; but the writer feared that disorder would be renewed at no distant period. In spite, however, of misgovernment and party strife, the country was improving. The land constantly increases in value, and large importations of cattle had taken place from the Argentine Territories, chiefly by foreigners. Grazing continues to be the best business in that part of the world, and offers a safe and most lucrative investment to those whose habits and experience warrant their embarking in it.

The Montevidean Government were so satisfied with the result of the elections, which had taken place on the 29th of November, that they issued a circular to all their Consular agents, by the mail of the 4th, describing the cause of law and order as being firmly established, and the country as ready to receive any amount of colonists, for whom there are the greatest possible facilities, and unlimited scope for enterprise. The circular cautions the recipients against placing any faith in the absurd and exaggerated reports put forth in the Argentine Confederation as to the troubles attendant on the Montevidean elections.

The Baron DE MANA was again in the River Platte, and, when the steamer left Buenos Ayres, had gone up the Parana, with the view, it was said, of establishing a bank at Rosario, having obtained certain privileges from the Government of the Argentine Confederation. This place is likely to become of great importance in a few years, being not only the centre of a rich grazing district, but most favorably situated for carrying on an extensive trade with the upper provinces, which has already begun to locate itself there. An English Consul was appointed to Rosario three or four years ago, and there is also a branch of an English mercantile establishment. Steam navigation on the inland rivers is making progress, and there is now a daily passenger traffic on the Parana.

The chief item of personal news from Montevideo is the death of General ORIBE, who died in the city which, while serving under ROSAS, he subjected to so long and terrible a siege. The horrors of that memorable period are still remembered by the Montevideans, and, though the desolation which his fierce cannonade produced in the suburbs nearest ORIBE'S camp at Cerrito, in which nearly every house was destroyed, has long since given way to neat country houses and blooming gardens, cannon balls are not unfrequently dug out of the ground. On the defeat and flight of ROSAS, ORIBE made no further show of resistance than was necessary to cover his arrangement with URQUIZA, after which he capitulated. The Government accorded him a public funeral, with every circumstance of honor; but the feeling of abhorrence with which he was regarded by the Montevideans was such that not a single priest could be found to read the burial service, not even among his own creatures, though the Government or his friends offered £600 sterling as an inducement for them to do so.

PARACHOS, the Brazilian Minister, was still at the Parana, awaiting, it was said, further instructions from his Government, with respect to the point at issue between Brazil and Paraguay, as to the navigation of the rivers. In Buenos Ayres the delay that has supervened in the settlement of this difficulty was thought ominous of a rupture between the two countries. Scarcity of food was causing great distress in Paraguay, and many deaths from famine had taken place among the poorer classes. The army had absorbed the active portion of the adult male population, and the crops that had been raised had been devoured by locusts. The Paraguayan Government was exerting itself to the utmost to mitigate the severity of the suffering thus occasioned, and its steamers were kept constantly running between Assumption and Buenos Ayres, conveying provisions. Some considerable shipments had been made by merchants, but the heavy import duty of twenty-five per cent. deterred many from making a venture.

Mr. WHITE, the agent of the great house of BARING, returned to England in the *Medway*, having finally come to terms with the Argentine Government with regard to the British loan.

An Eccentric View of the Quarrel Between Spain and Mexico.

From the Paris Univers, (ultra-Montane organ.)

Some great enterprise might withdraw Spain from the marasmus into which she is plunged. Difficulties have arisen between her and the Republic of Mexico which are far from settled. The Queen has accepted the mediation of France and England. Perhaps it would have been better to have allowed the parties to fight out their dispute. The patronage exercised by several great powers has its inconveniences, for, under pretence of conciliating all parties, it concentrates in the hands of a few nations the privilege of waging war, and deprives others of that right. War has its utility, and often its necessity. It has been observed that it fortifies nations by giving them the opportunity of developing virtues and qualities which may have been deadened by a long peace. Spain had everything to gain by a war with Mexico. Let us add that Mexico had nothing to lose. This pitiful republic has been struggling in anarchy since the proclamation of its pretended independence. At this moment a man named COMONFORT (sic) has seized on the dictatorship, and his odious, absurd tyranny will last until he shall have been replaced by another tyranny equally absurd and hateful. Well affected men have reflected on this shameful state of things. They must regret the liberty which they enjoyed under the monarchical Government as long as they were united to the mother country (?) The union might now be re-established on a footing of perfect equality, and Mexico would reconquer peace, dignity and strength. The European powers which watch with anxiety the dissolution of the petty republic of South America, would approve of a war which would result in raising the fortune of Spain, in saving a Catholic race from the grasp of the vulgar republicans of the United States, and in uniting it once more to the European connection from which it was severed scarcely thirty years back by intestine dissensions, and by deplorable misunderstanding.

The Choctaw Nation.

Hon. ALFRED WADE, first governor of the Choctaw Nation, has resigned that office, and, by the Constitution, is succeeded in the same by Hon. TANDY WALKER, President of the Senate.

The cause of Governor WADE'S resignation is continued ill health, which for the past two months has prevented him from satisfactorily performing the duties of his office. His address to the people says:

"The Choctaw people should remember the maxim that 'in union there is strength,' and in all matters affecting their political welfare and their existence as a nation they should not let anything distract or divide them. Their own history as a nation shows that when the old chiefs and the people under them were united, they were unmolested and prosperous, and when they became divided, step by step they had to recede until forced to seek quiet and a home in the land they now hold.

We have enough to struggle for as a people, without fomenting and encouraging civil strife among ourselves. Our existence as a nation depends upon union, harmony, and brotherly feeling in all political affairs. Our social and moral existence depends on that untiring effort to elevate and educate our children, so as to put them upon a fair footing in that continued contact with our white brothers which the Great Director of men and nations has so manifestly ordered in the case of ourselves."

Case of Poisoning in Philadelphia.

TWO BROTHERS AT ENMITY.

The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* of Saturday says: This morning a man named ROBERT P. KIRKPATRICK, who resides at the corner of Eleventh and Wallace streets, in the Fourteenth Ward, was brought before Alderman ENEU, on very serious charges preferred against him by his brother, Mr. EDWIN KIRKPATRICK. EDWIN KIRKPATRICK had for several years past been annoyed by the reception of anonymous letters which were designed to destroy the domestic peace of his family. On the 8th of January last the daguerreotype of a young female was sent to the house of Mrs EDWIN KIRKPATRICK, on Arch-street. The picture and an accompanying note was directed to Mrs. K., who had given birth to a child a few days before, and the blow was a painful one. The note was signed "Miss Sherburne," and it set forth that the original of the picture was a young lady who Mr. K. had seduced, and whose friends would prosecute him for damages unless Mr. K. would pay for the support of the child. The daguerreotype was the likeness of a virtuous woman, who is now the wife of a respectable man. About three weeks since a mince pie was left at the door of Mr. K.'s house, and a card which accompanied it induced the recipients to believe that it was sent to Mrs. K. by her aunt Kate. All who partook of this pie sickened that night, and gave evidences of being poisoned. The remainder of the pie was set aside, and, upon being analyzed, it was found to be so impregnated with poison that a person eating an ordinarily sized piece would have been destroyed.

The following is part of the testimony of EDWIN KIRKPATRICK:

I am familiar with the hand-writing of Robert Kirkpatrick; three of the letters I have no knowledge of, and cannot recognize the hand-writing; in the superscription upon the one wuich accompanied the picture I can see considerable similarity to the hand-writing, under a disguise, showing that it was done when he was nervous, which is not unusual at this time. [The witness pointed out the portions of the superscription which he thought resembled the hand of his brother.] There is a striking similarity between the letter "g" in the anonymous letter and the "g" in the ordinary business hand-writing of my brother; the "g" in the anonymous letter is that of my brother beyond a doubt; my wife has an aunt named Kate; she is familiarly known to us all by that name; her name is Catharine Landis; she was married some time after I was; we received about Christmas timo, to the best of my recollection, a mince pie from the family of Mrs. Anspach, of which my aunt is a member, knowing that it came from her or my wife's mother; I have never heard Robert make any allusions to her cooking; about Christmas time, which is usual, I received a pie from my brother Alexander, or his wife; I also received a pie about the same time from an acquaintance named Edward V. Machette, who informed me that he intended to send me one; on yesterday three weeks (15th of January) about 6½ o'clock in the evening, there was a package left at my door which proved to be a mince pie wrapped up nicely in a newspaper, accompanied by a card—"For Mrs. Kirkpatrick from Kate; my little boy received it and my wife opened the package; remarks were made about the direction not being Aunt Kate's writing; I replied "she has got one of the boys to write it;" on the following Monday, between 4 and 5 o'clock, it was set on the table for dessert; I cut one slice of it, and passed it to my son; I cut a second piece, and passed it to my wife, and cut the third piece for myself; I commenced eating my piece, and had eaten two mouthfuls, and had another piece on my fork, in the act of putting it up to my mouth, when my son cried out, "Papa, this tastes like medicine" my wife said. "this is not aunt Kate's pastry;" I immediately remarked, "it may be poisoned," when my wife said, "Don't eat any more of it;" I told her to put it away, and not let the servants have it; she followed me out into the entry, and asked me what I had thought of it; I said, "Oh! nothing," and then I passed on to the store; the three servants picked up the pie and the remnants on small plates, and carried it into the kitchen, eating portions that remained on the small plates; my wife went out into the kitchen and took the pie away, telling them at the same time not to eat any of the pie; that evening (Monday) about 9½ o'clock, I complained of feeling a pain in my stomach, with flashes of heat; went to my chamber; did not feel sick until between 12 and 1 o'clock, when I felt sick—great thirst, &c; two of the domestics complained of sickness during the night; my wife and child were not sick.

The next witness called was

Ellen Lynch—I reside at the corner of Eleventh and Wallace streets; I live in the family of R. Kirkpatrick; have been living there five or six months; there are four in family, lady, gentleman, another girl and me; there was no painting done in front of the house, but at the back of the house there was some boarding put up which has been painted; it was done by a colored man; his first name is Silas; he was at work only a piece of a day at first, but came back in about two weeks after to paint it a second time; there has been no mince meat either made or bought since I lived in the house; we had four pies baked in the house before Christmas; three large and one small one; don't know where the mince meat came from which these pies were made from; the mince meat was not kept under my charge, but I think it was kept in the conservatory; I took none out; I merely put the pies in when they were baked; we all eat of them; Mrs. Kirkpatrick made these pies; I have an afternoon out every week and every second Sunday; I was not out during Christmas week; it was my time out on Thursday, but did not go out, being busy; I took no holiday next week—yes, I took Wednesday, which was the other girl's day; I went out after dinner and came back about nine o'clock; I was not away a whole day during January; I could not tell whether there was any meat left after the pies were baked; I could not tell when Silas was there, at the house; if you were speaking to himself he might tell you; I don't recollect seeing him there either before or since he did the painting; I do not wait on the door regular.

The witness here retired, and Judge KELLEY said that the next witness to be called was sick, and he asked a postponement.

Alderman ENEU continued the case until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

The defendant until then rests under $5,000 bail.

The California Overland Mail Route.

From the San Francisco Herald.

We had the pleasure yesterday morning of meeting with Mr. J. CHURCHILL WOODS, Superintendent of the San Antonio and San Diego Mail Line, who came in from San Diego, Cal, on the last San Diego stage. Mr. WOODS left this city on the 9th of August last, taking with him some 80 head of mules with which to stock the line—being the first relays of stock sent out by the Company. Business of the line calling Mr. WOODS to the East, he left last night in the stage for New-York.

Mr. WOODS speaks in the most glowing terms of the character of the country over which the route passes to California, the obstacles to a good stage route being fewer than he imagined to so long a route. The country is finely adapted for staging, it being mostly free from heavy bottom lands, but on the contrary is dry and gently undulating. Even the mountains, over which the route has to pass, can be made, with very little labor, easily passable to the heaviest loaded stages. Mr. WOODS was not molested in either passage by Indians, though there are plenty along the route, from the Devil's River to Tueson. Mr. WOODS says he anticipates no trouble from Indians to the mail, as it travels too fast for them. The stock on the line is about 400 mules, stationed over the entire road; there are also stages on the whole line.

MAILS FOR CENTRAL AMERICA, (PACIFIC SLOPE.)—We (*Union*) are requested by the Post-Office Department to direct public attention to the arrangement made in January, 1857, for dispatching a regular monthly mail to San José de Guatemala, La Union, Acajulta, Realejo, San Juan del Sur, and Punta Arenas, seaports on the Pacific slope of Central America. This mail is made up and dispatched by the New-York and New-Orleans post offices, by the California mail steamers of 5th of each month, and is forwarded from Panama, New Granada, to destination, by the steamship *Columbus*, belonging to the Panama Railroad Company. In addition to the seaports above-named, letters may be forwarded by this mail to the following inland towns in Central America, viz: Esquiutla, La Antigua, Guatemala, Quesaltenango, and other places in Guatemala, on the Pacific slope of the Republic: San Miguel, San Vicente, Cojutepeque, Sonsonate, San Salvador, and other places in Salvador on the Pacific slope; Amapala, (Isla de Tigre,) and Comayagua, in Honduras; Chinandega, Leon, Managua, Masaya, Virgin Bay, Rivas, Granada, &c., in Nicaragua; San José de Costa Rica, Rica, Cartago, Alajuela, Heredia, Esparsa, San Mateo, Atenas, &c., in Costa Rica. The United States postage must, in all cases, be prepaid in this country, which is 10 cents the single letter when the distance from mailing office to place of destination is under 2,500 miles; and 20 cents when the distance is over 2,500 miles.

Personal.

The President's levee on Tuesday evening was attended by an immense throng. The *Star* says: "The President was looking in fine health, and apparently quite recovered from his late cold and hoarseness. The presentations to him were made as usual by MARSHAL HOOVER, and those to Miss LANE by Commissioner BLAKE. Miss LANE was aided in receiving by Miss BROWN, who is now stopping at the Executive Mansion, by Miss BLACK, and by Mr. HENRY, the President's Private Secretary.

A Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg (Va.) *Express*, has the following interesting paragraph: "It is not, perhaps generally known, that the Hon. Edward Everett has a sister now performing the sarced duties of a Sister of Charity. Yet, such is the fact, and she is about to take the position of Lady Superior, in the St. Joseph's Seminary in this city. She will probably arrive nearly at the same time with Mr. Everett, who is coming to deliver his grand oration on the character of Washington."

The health of Bishop O'Connor, of Pittsburg, (Roman Catholic,) is improving during his sojourn in Cuba. He has been preaching at Havana, and has received marked attention from the Captain-General.

Miscellaneous Items.

A forger was arrested at Albany on Monday and imprisoned at Buffalo on Tuesday. The Buffalo *Courier* gives an account: On Saturday, Chief Best received information in relation to a forgery which had been committed by a man by the name of Kasson, upon a Bank in Pennsylvania, and that the man was on his way to New-York, and would most probably pass through Buffalo. The Chief at once set to work, and found out that such a man as the one described left the city on that day for the East. He then dispatched Officer Burton in pursuit, who succeeded in arresting Kasson at Albany, and returned with him yesterday. Burton left with him last night for Pennsylvania. Kasson lives near Pittsburg, and implicates other parties in the matter.

The fisheries of Maine, says the Boston *Traveller*, are gradually declining from year to year, and the withdrawal of the Government bounty will have a great tendency to hasten their decline, if such a measure passes Congress. Among the causes of the decline of the fisheries of Maine are two prominent ones, viz: first, the difficulties of procuring outfits at the ports engaged in that business. It is with much difficulty, trouble and expense, that necessary outfits are procured, and the vessels engaged in the fisheries at the smaller ports have to proceed to Portland, Boston and Gloucester for their supplies—principally to the latter place, in consequence of the superior facilities afforded them.

A narrow escape from serious accident on the Niagara River happened on Monday. The Buffalo *Express* says: "The locomotive at Fort Erie had backed the train, consisting of two passenger coaches, into the steam ferry-boat *International*, and had started forward to reach the main track, when it was brought up standing by the giving way of one of the chains of the bridge by which the train is raised to a level with the boat's deck. The locomotive fell 14 or 15 feet, and, together with the tender, was much damaged; but we are happy to learn no lives were lost, and only one person injured. The passenger cars were undisturbed."

The management of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, having declined to pay taxes, Collector COLE, of Warsaw, on Friday made a levy on whatever property he found around that station. The proceedings were taken under the direction of the Comptroller, and like levies were made in the other towns through which the railroad passes. The whole tax in Wyoming County amounts to about $1,000.

The Association of the Soldiers of the War of 1812, of the District of Columbia, assembled in Washington on Saturday last, and appointed a delegation to unite in the inaugural pageant at Richmond, Va., on the 22d inst.

Important Arrest of Counterfeiters at Albany

From the Evening Journal.

On Saturday, officer WHALEN went to the house No. 75 Westerlo-street, and in the upper apartment found a man named WM. N. GURNEY, and his wife, who was confined to her bed by severe illness. The woman who reclaimed the bill was not in the room, but came in soon afterwards and was identified by Mr. FULLER'S clerk. The little girl was identified by Mr. SNYDER. The woman gave her name as ELVIRA BATES, and the little girl is her daughter. Mrs. B. is a sister-in-law of GURNEY. The officer then proceeded to search the premises, and in a straw bed they found three $2 notes on "The Bank of Salina," and some good money. Continuing their search they found in the garret over the kitchen, tools and implements for making counterfeit coin, and all the material necessary for carrying on its manufacture, but no dies. In this garret were found metal, plaster, sticks for holding the moulds, a skillet for smelting metal, and other articles, and in an old stocking the following: twenty-eight finished $2 50 imitation gold pieces, six $1 gold pieces finished, nineteen unfinished $1 gold pieces, twenty-eight half-dollars, and sixty-seven quarters in an unfinished state. In Mrs. BATES' trunk they found $34 in genuine gold coin. The officers arrested GURNEY and took possession of the coin. GURNEY and Mrs. BATES were committed to jail.

After the trio had been committed to jail, officers again visited the house and seized upon more implements, and arrested the girl, SARAH ELIZA BATES.

The coin taken from the prisoners is doubtless from the well-known mill at Shingle Hollow, as the 25 cent. pieces are of the same date (1853) as those taken from VAN GUISLING, MILLS and JORDAN, and also from the woman whom the Police arrested, but who was subsequently permitted to go, and is still at large.

LOSSES OF CATHOLICS IN INDIA.—The rebellion in India appears to have affected the interests of the Roman Catholic Missions in that country not less than others. Bishop PERRIDO, Vicar-Apostolic of Hindostan, has addressed a letter to Archbishop HUGHES, setting forth the sufferings of the clergy and laity at Agra, and beseeching prompt aid from the church abroad. The Bishop says:

"Without a prompt and effectual assistance from our brethren at home, I do not see how it will be possible for us to repair the many losses, as I expect little or nothing from this Government, or even from the Relief Fund, which will be applied by Committees of their own, and the Catholics of India have either been themselves great sufferers, or are generally very poor. Our hopes of help, therefore, are in Europe and America."

EX-GOVERNOR BEBB, OF OHIO.—It will be remembered that ex-Governor BEBB, of Ohio, settled near Rockford, Winnebago County, in Illinois. Some months since a wedding was held at his house. While it was in progress, a crowd of men, on the outside, commenced making noises in the usual charivari style. Every effort was made to get them to leave. Finally, the Governor thought he would fire a gun in the direction which they were and alarm them. Unfortunately, the gun was loaded, and an excellent young man was killed.

This calamity has been seized upon by the enemies of the Governor, and he has been indicted for manslaughter. He has secured the services of his old Ohio friends, Hon. THOS. CORWIN and Judge JOHNSON, to defend him. The trial is now progressing in Winnebago County.—*Missouri Democrat.*

ARREST OF A WOMAN CHARGED WITH POISONING HER HUSBAND AND SIX CHILDREN.—A correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat*, writing from Alabama, Genesee County, gives an account of a horrible poisoning case: "Sometime in July, 1856, HENRY HOAG, a respectable citizen of this town, died suddenly. About six weeks after his death a daughter, five or six years old, died after an illness of twenty-four hours. Suspicions of foul play were entertained at the time, but no action was taken. Last Spring an infant child—born subsequent to Mr. HOAG'S death—died after a short illness. Suspicion was again aroused, but nothing was done. Last Fall another child, some two years old, died under still more suspicious circumstances. A *post-mortem* examination was had, but the chemist to whom the child's stomach was sent, neglected to analyze its contents. But the community had become satisfied that the death of so many members of a family, under such circumstances, required further investigation, and the bodies of them all were exhumed, and the stomachs of the first three, and the duodenum of the last secured, and upon analyzation, arsenic was found in them all.

Suspicion at once pointed to the wife and mother, as the person who administered the poison, and she was arrested, and is now in jail, awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

Since her husband's death she has been married to a man by the name of FRISCH, who lived with her but a short time—some difficulty having arisen between them.

Some years since, three other of her children died, quite suddenly, with symptoms almost precisely similar to the last ones, and it is inferred that she poisoned them also, from the fact that she confessed that she poisoned the first one, but that she did it accidentally.

SENATOR WILSON AND GEN. CALHOUN.—The following is the report of that portion of Senator WILSON'S speech on Thursday, in which he referred to JOHN CALHOUN in terms which are likely to lead to personal difficulty:

"On the demand of the President, on the promise of Governor WALKER, and the declarations of the Washington *Union*, they had promised the people of Kansas, that they would submit the Constitution to the people. They provided for its submission in such a way that Governor WALKER could not correct frauds as he had done in the case of Oxford and McGee County, and so that CALHOUN could have the matter in his hands—*a man who would not only permit the frauds, but, if necessary, make the frauds himself.* He was just the man to do it; for God never allowed to walk the green earth any man who more richly deserves to die a traitor's death, and leave a traitor's name, than JOHN CALHOUN.

Mr. GREEN—Say it to his face.

Mr. WILSON—I have said it here, and it goes on the record. I have no fear of the tools of border-ruffianism in Washington or in Kansas. I am able to take care of myself. I will try to do so, at any rate. Sir, this JOHN CALHOUN has cheated and defrauded the people of Kansas out of their sacred rights. He has committed a crime against the liberties of the people which will associate his name with tyranny and tyrants while the history of Kansas shall be read and remembered by mankind."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Feb. 12.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—(Non-enumerated)—Nos. 59 to 67, 69, 71, 73, 75 to 79, 86 to 94, 7, 9, 35, 41, 42, 43, 45, 49, 50, 55, 56, 57.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 407, 437, 324, 449, 450, 451 to 459, 354. *Part II.*—Nos. 282, 410, 417, 425, 438, 439, 1043, 440, 441, 443, 444, 445, 447, 1060, 448.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

GENERAL TERM.—Causes Nos. 23, 24, 25, 28, 28½, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39.

EXAMINATION OF STUDENTS.—The following gentlemen have been appointed examiners of applicants for admission to the bar: William E. Curtis, James C. Carter and John T. Doyle, Esqs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—FEB. 11.

Before Judge Betts.

SUPPLIES—LIEN—FOREIGN VESSEL.

John E. Brown vs. *The Propeller Albany.*—This was an action for supplies. The libel alleged that the supplies were furnished on the credit of the vessel, which was a foreign vessel, and were necessary for her. The case coming on for trial, the claimant moved to dismiss the libel, on the ground that there was no allegation in it that it was also necessary that the credit should be given to the vessel at the time.

Judge BETTS said that the U. S. Supreme Court, in the case of Pratt *vs.* Reed, had decided that no man could have a tacit lien upon any foreign vessel for supplies furnished to her except under circumstances which would authorize a bottomry hypothecation upon her. That this Court, being bound by the rule in that decision, must require of libelants in all cases to bring themselves within that rule by their pleadings, and to aver that the owner has no funds or credit on which to procure the supplies, except the credit of the vessel—and the motion must accordingly be granted, but the Court would allow the libelant to amend his libel by inserting such an allegation.

For libelant, Mr. McMahon; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Terance Riley and James Brennan pleaded guilty to indictment for stealing from the Navy Yard and fined $10 each.

Otto Schloemer was put on trial charged with aiding in the passage of false and fraudulent invoices through the Custom-House. The evidence was clear, and the jury acquitted him without leaving their seats. Mr. Dunning appeared for the accused.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—FEB. 11.

Before Justices Osborn and Connolly.

The session was a very brief one—lasting only a little more than an hour—but quite a number of cases were disposed of. There were twenty-three Prison cases, five suspended cases and twelve bail cases on the calendar.

Jacob Miller, charged with stealing (Feb. 9) a dozen brooms worth $1 25 from George W. Smith, was remanded that inquiries might be made about him.

David Desmond stole a coat and a book, worth together $3 50, from John Brown, No. 527 Third-avenue (Feb. 5.) *Judge Osborn*—Well, what have you got to say? *Prisoner*—A boy went and took the coat. *Judge Connolly*—Oh, yes! *Judge Osborn*—I think I've seen you before. *Judge Connolly*—How many times have you been on the Island? *Prisoner*—Well, I don't know; I believe I was once on the same kind of a charge. *Judge Connolly*—Yes, I thought I'd seen you before. Four months? *Judge Osborn*—Four months in the Penitentiary.

Patrick Murphy, to a charge of assault and battery on his wife Rose, (Feb. 8,) pleaded "Guilty, but I was drunk." She said he was always intoxicated, and that his demonstrations of affection for her while under the influence of liquor were more striking than agreeable. *Judge Osborn*—Does he support you? *Witness*—No, I support him. He don't do a thing to help me get a decent living. *Judge Osborn*—Well, do you want to have him sent up? *Witness*—Well, Sir, a few months will learn him a little. Send him up for a little while. Let him stay till the work comes on in the Spring. *Judge Osborn*—How long? *Witness*—Whatever your Honor thinks best. *Judge Osborn*—We'll send him up for three months, then he'll come out in May. *Judge Connolly*—It 'll be just time for him to commence work when he gets all that bad rum out of his system.

James Petrea (colored) stole several skeins of silk from Lewis Krender, (Feb. 10) *Judge Osborn*—What do you say, Judge? Six months? *Judge Connolly*—Yes. I think he's an old offender *Counsel*—Well, if your Honor proceeds on that hypothesis, I'd like to know whether your sure of it? *Judge Connolly*—I judge from the skill he showed in the transaction.

The complainant in the case of Thomas Hart, charged with beating his wife, Anna, (Feb. 6,) did not appear. *Judge Connolly*—Absent, as usual. *Judge Osborn*—Discharge him. *Judge Connolly*—I think I'll commit these Irish women, the next time they come to make a charge, as w tnesses.

John Coyle who was partially tried Tuesday for an assault and battery on Officer Geo. W. Delabout, was called to the bar, but was not forthcoming. He was out on bail. *Judge Osborn*—Well, notify his bail, and if he don't have him here next time he 'll forfeit the bail. *Officer*—He 'll run away. *Judge Osborn*—Well, so much the better. It 'll keep him out of the way.

Lydia Ellis was accused by George Herst of stealing (Dec. 21) a piece of woolen plaid, worth $6 50, from the store of Thomas Tait, on Canal-street *Counsel*—She was under the influence of liquor when she did it, for the first time in years. *Judge Connolly*—She wasn't under the influence of liquor when she was brought into the Police Court. *Counsel*—We may want to put you on the witness stand, Judge CONNOLLY. The case was adjourned.

John Boyd was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by William Davis, of No. 372 Tenth-street, (Feb. 8.) Officer Smith arrested Boyd on the complaint of Davis. The latter was placed on the stand. *Judge Osborn*—Go on; state what he did to you. *Witness*—Well, Sir, your Honor, this man said I should buy some dung of him. I said I would not buy it and—*Judge Osborn*—Well, what did he do to you on the 8th of February? *Witness*—I leased a stable and I went into it to take the dung that belonged to me, and he struck me, and we both caught hold of the pitchfork—*Judge Connolly*—A regular rough-and-tumble fight, I suppose. *Counsel*—I submit there is nothing in this case at all. *Complainant*—I was trying to get out with the fork. *Judge Osborn*—Stop talking; you talk too much.—Another witness was placed on the stand. *Witness* I thought it was a shame that they should be quarreling about a fork. *Judge Osborn*—Yes, it was a shame certainly. *Witness*—And when the fork was taken away, they clinched and raffled, and both struck the other, and—*Judge Osborn*—That'll do; step down. Discharge him. *Complainant*—I can bring witnesses to prove that I was struck first. *Judge Osborn*—There are two witnesses to prove the contrary.—The complainant kept on talking. *Judge Connolly*—Go on. The case is disposed of

Patrick McFallon was charged with an assault and battery on James Fitzpatrick. The prisoner wanted the case adjourned. *Complainant*—There are several of my witnesses that can't be found. *Judge Osborn*—Well, let it go over to Saturday. *Judge Connolly*—Both parties want it adjourned. *Complainant*—Can't it be adj

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

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To Correspondents.

We are constantly in the receipt of communications purporting to state important facts, but entirely anonymous. We must repeat that, for reasons of evident propriety, *anonymous communications conveying information will, under no circumstances,* RECEIVE ANY ATTENTION WHATEVER. We must have such evidence as the writer's name and address may afford of the truth of his statements;—as a matter of course, they are always considered confidential.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence, containing important news, from all parts of the world, solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw-steamship *City of Baltimore*, with European advices of the same date as those brought by the *Indian*, arrived at this port yesterday morning. As an important event in current history, and a not unfair illustration of the still preponderating influence of the aristocratic element in England, we print this morning a detailed account of the marriage of Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Prussia, to the eldest daughter of Her Majesty. It reads more like romance than reality; but it is not, for this reason, the less interesting. The *Times* historian of the Royal wedding gives a most admirable and elaborate description of the pageant, nor does he fail, when occasion requires, to adorn it with exquisite touches of humor or pathos. From France we receive a few further particulars of the late attempted assassination of NAPOLEON. The trial of the conspirators has been postponed until the end of February for the purpose of obtaining evidence. It is said that great efforts have been made by the Government to fasten upon VICTOR HUGO a complicity in the crime, but without success. The Emperor is generally believed to be opposed to the advice of those who advocate any further restriction upon the liberties of the Press.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, with three days' later news from Europe, is now due at Halifax. Nothing had been seen of her at a late hour last evening.

By telegraph from New-Orleans, we receive further intelligence from Mexico. The whole country is represented to be in complete anarchy. General ZULOAGA is Provisional President; but there is not much probability that he will remain so long, as the agents of SANTA ANNA are hard at work for the restoration of their chief. The new President has restored the military and ecclesiastical jurisdiction abolished by COMONFORT, and, for the moment, the liberal party in Mexico is utterly crushed. The movements of SANTA ANNA will now be watched with great interest.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, a memorial was presented from citizens of Albany, offering to raise a regiment of volunteers for Utah. Resolutions were reported, making an appropriation for printing the opinions of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. An amendment, to the effect that the Senate, in voking the appropriation, does not intend to indorse the decision, was voted down. A discursive debate then took place on the resolution, in the course of which several Senators declared that they felt compelled to vote for it, because the work had been done, and should be paid for, at the same time that they dissented from the decision. The resolution was finally passed by a vote of 32 yeas to 12 nays. A resolution was adopted, unanimously, calling on the Secretary of War to inform the Senate what officers of the army, belonging to regiments now in active service, are absent from their regiments, and the cause of such absence. The Army bill was then debated until the adjournment, and the first section, proposing to add two companies to each regiment, was amended by limiting the increase to two years. In the House, the Speaker announced the Committee of Fifteen under Mr. HARRIS' resolution to refer the Kansas Message and the Lecompton Constitution, and, also, the Committee to examine into the facts connected with the sale and purchase of land at Willet's Point for fortification purposes. The bill amendatory of the act for the preservation of life on board steam-vessels was, after debate, referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. STANTON, Chairman of the Tariff Investigation Committee, reported that Mr. J. W. WALCOT had made unsatisfactory replies to the questions of the Committee, and submitted a resolution for his arraignment at the bar of the House for contempt. The Committee say they have proof that $58,000 of the $87,000 expended by LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., were put into WALCOT'S hands. After considerable discussion, the resolution was passed. No other business was done.

Among the bills introduced into the State Senate yesterday, was one to amend that portion of the Revised Statutes relative to disorderly persons, by imposing additional penalties, and another to prevent fraud by warehousemen and wharfingers. The Attorney-General was called upon for his opinion as to whether the Metropolitan Police act contains anything inconsistent with the reappointment of members of the old police force. The Assembly was engaged all day in considering the bill providing for the pay of persons acting as officers during the disorganization. It was ordered to a third reading.

Mayor TIEMANN received a letter yesterday from Mayor MAYO of Richmond, announcing that he has detained in custody MASON THOMAS, the man charged with kidnapping the free colored man GEORGE ANDERSON from this City, and selling him in Richmond as a slave. He promises to give THOMAS to the two policemen sent by Mayor TIEMANN to bring him to New-York for trial, and extends a cordial invitation to Mayor TIEMANN to visit Richmond on the 22d inst., and unite with the Richmond folks in commemorating WASHINGTON'S birthday. A visit of this kind is suggested as an "agreeable mode of wearing out sectional acerbity."

The Tax Levy for 1858 was called up in the Board of Aldermen last evening, and after several amendments had been made, it was adopted. The item of $10,000 to defray the expenses incurred by FERNANDO WOOD in testing the Metropolitan Police law, was strongly opposed, but it was passed. The item of $13,000 to pay the fees of counsel employed by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners was lost by a party vote. The Board refused to make any appropriation for the reception of Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA, but appointed a Committee to tender him the freedom of the City. Reports were adopted declining to purchase the remaining portion of Ward's Island, and forbidding the further use of the Battery for ferry purposes. Resolutions directing the City Inspector to advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets for the next five years, were read and laid over.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday. No business beyond that of the merest routine was transacted in public session. The quarterly reports of the General Superintendent and his deputies were received, but in consequence of errors in the statistical statements of one of these documents, they were not considered fit to be handed over for publication until corrected. The private session was tedious. The proceedings thereat were not allowed to be made known.

The preliminary examination before the Recorder, respecting the frauds in the Comptroller's office, was continued yesterday. Only one witness was placed on the stand. The concluding investigation was postponed till Wednesday next.

There were no trials in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. JOSEPH JOHNSON pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years and two months in the State Prison. GEORGE E. CHOBAT pleaded guilty to forging a check for $200 on the Nassau Bank, in the name of his employers, CONNOR & SONS, the type-founders. At their solicitation, it being his first offence, and his previous character being very good, the Recorder suspended judgment.

Last evening, Professor NARINE delivered at Mozart Hall the third of the inaugural addresses of the new members of the faculty of Columbia College. The discourse occupied fully an hour and a half. It was attended by an attentive audience of several hundreds, was delivered with graceful effect and was frequently interrupted by demonstrations of assent to its elevated and truthful propositions.

The General Markets yesterday were unusually active for Cotton, the reported sales of which amounted to about 5,000 bales. Prices advanced ⅛c @ ¼c. ₱ lb. Flour was moderately dealt in at uniform rates. Wheat ruled quiet and somewhat nominal. Corn and Rye were in fair request at improved quotations. Coffee was salable and buoyant. A lively inquiry prevailed for Teas and Rice at full prices. Sugars and Molasses were plenty and rather heavy. Naval Stores attracted more attention at higher rates. No remarkable movements transpired in other branches of business.

The Kansas Question.

Appearances indicate the ultimate adoption of the Lecompton Constitution. The Administration is fully and irretrievably committed to that policy,—and it has an encouraging field for the exercise of the power and patronage at its command. The Senate is clearly in favor of admission, and in a very full House the resolution of inquiry into the facts of the formation of the Constitution was carried by a majority of only *three* votes. That resolution was much stronger than a naked proposition to reject the Lecompton Constitution. We are surprised, indeed, that so large a portion of the House should have voted against an investigation under circumstances which show it to have been so indispensable.

The Speaker has appointed the following Committee of Investigation, in the construction of which he has chosen to follow the dictates of political partisanship rather than the parliamentary usage in similar cases:

Thomas L. Harris, Ill., (Anti-Lecompton Democrat.)
A. H. Stephens, Ga., (Lecompton Democrat.)
Justin S. Morrill, Vt., (Republican.)
John Letcher, Va., (Lecompton Democrat.)
Edward Wade, Ohio, (Republican.)
John A. Quitman, Miss., (Lecompton Democrat.)
Warren Winslow, N. C., (Lecompton Democrat.)
Henry Bennett, N. Y., (Republican.)
Alison White, Penn., (Lecompton Democrat.)
D. S. Walbridge, Mich., (Republican.)
T. L. Anderson, Mo., (Lecompton American.)
J. W. Stevenson, Ky., (Lecompton Democrat.)
Garnet B. Adrain, N. J., (Anti-Lecompton Democrat.)
James Buffinton, Mass., (Republican.)
William F. Russell, N. Y., (Lecompton Democrat.)

Lecompton Democrats	8
Anti Lecompton Democrats	2
Republicans	5

A majority of this Committee consists of persons who voted against the resolution under which they were appointed. This puts it in their power to rule out testimony of the utmost importance, to refuse to call witnesses at all, and indeed to stifle the inquiry which the House has ordered. It can scarcely be doubted, however, that under any circumstances the report of the Committee will establish, beyond all possible controversy, the fact that a large majority of the People of Kansas are unalterably opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, and that they do not desire admission to the Union under it. But this fact, which is already conceded by all but the most unscrupulous partisans of the President,—is met by the plea that admission to the Union will give them the power to alter, amend or supersede it immediately. President BUCHANAN takes this ground distinctly in his Special Message,—and it is not at all unlikely that an attempt will be made to engraft upon the bill of admission, a distinct proviso that nothing contained in the Constitution shall be so construed as to deprive the people of this power to change it at pleasure. We can well understand how such a proviso should be most distasteful to the Southern champions of State Rights,—for it implies a power in Congress to intervene in the domestic affairs and institutions of the States to an indefinite and rather startling extent. But whether Congress shall recognize it or not, the People of Kansas will possess the power of changing their Constitution at pleasure,—and there is no tribunal which can deprive them of it or prevent its exercise.

This fact will be very likely to induce some Northern Democratic members of Congress to vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, whenever the issue shall be directly and distinctly presented. Indeed, the argument for admission now most urgently pressed by its advocates is, that it will give the people of Kansas control over their own affairs *sooner* than they can acquire it in any other way. If this Constitution is rejected, Kansas must remain a Territory for months or a year longer; and, while it is a Territory, according to the Supreme Court and President BUCHANAN, it is, and in spite of the will of the people, it must remain, a *slave* Territory. But the moment it is admitted into the Union the people may summon a Convention, frame a new Constitution, abolish Slavery and make Kansas, at a single stroke, as thoroughly and zealously an Anti-Slavery State as Massachusetts or Vermont. This is substantially the argument by which the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, and kindred Northern Administration journals, now advocate the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution. Its validity and influence will depend entirely upon Gen. CALHOUN'S action in regard to the returns of the State Election. His intention at the outset was to give certificates to the Pro-Slavery State officers, and to a Pro-Slavery majority in the Legislature; and it was perfectly well known that this could only be done by fraudulent and fictitious returns. If he should do this, the right of the people to frame a new Constitution would be utterly worthless; for they can only exercise that right through the Legislature—and the Legislature would be *packed* against them. It is utterly idle, therefore, for the Washington *Union* and the other Administration journals to harp upon the right of the people to change the Constitution, if they are to be practically cheated of its exercise.

But it is now announced, with ostentatious emphasis, that General CALHOUN has been deceived in the returns,—that he is now convinced the Free-State officers were elected, and that he *intends to give them their certificates*. If he does this, we have little doubt the Lecompton Constitution will be adopted. The principle involved, it is quite true, is not changed or affected in the least; and the wrong of forcing upon the people of Kansas a Constitution to which they are opposed, will be quite as great. But the *practical* grievance will be much less,—and party men in Congress, as well as in the country at large, look much more to practical results than to abstract principles. If Democratic members of the House, from Northern States, can see a way of convincing their constituencies, that no practical harm is done to the people of Kansas, they will be very likely to vote as their administration and party allegiance may require. But they will scarcely "go it blind." General CALHOUN'S promises will not pass current in such a transaction. They will insist upon having the thing *done*, before they take *it* for granted. The General is generally understood to be decidedly a slippery customer,—as unprincipled and unscrupulous as he is cunning and adroit. He has broken too many pledges already, to allow his empty word to carry conviction.

The first thing which the Administration should do is, to have those election returns decisively counted, and the certificates made out. If the Free-State men who were elected are recognized and commissioned, the Lecompton Constitution will be very likely to be adopted. But if the State Government is to be fraudulently handed over to the Pro-Slavery minority, which has steadily retained control of the Territorial authority, it will be very difficult to obtain the sanction of Congress to the usurpation.

The Imperial Prophet.

There is a singular affinity between Utopianism and fatalism, which has not escaped the observation of the students of human nature, and which has frequently confounded all the anticipations of political reasoners and practical statesmen. A man who surrenders his intellect to dreams of impracticable achievement is very apt to find his will absorbed in a blind conviction of destiny, which generally leads him on through difficulties apparently impenetrable to successes apparently inexplicable, only to plunge him at last into some sudden gulf of ruin. History is starred all over with the memorials of such men, and to this class belong some of the most conspicuous types of power and victory by which mankind in every age have been dazzled out of their senses. Such a man was the first NAPOLEON. With all his practical sagacity and marvellous capacity of hard work, the first BONAPARTE was a Utopian throughout his whole career, from the time in which he used to amaze his friend BOURRIENNE with tales of the great things he would do when he became commander of the Turkish Army and King of Jerusalem, down to that fatal march against Russia, in which he really appears as the most magnificent and terrible of sonnambulists. He attempted everything which he conceived, because he believed that whatever he conceived was not the fruit of the ordinary faculties of man, but an inspiration of fate, to be obeyed at any risk.

The nephew and heir of the Emperor, unlike his uncle in so many qualities of his nature, and in some attributes of character unquestionably his superior, seems to be not less of an Utopian, and not less of a fatalist than he. He has lived throughout his chequered life, by faith in the great "mission" which he was destined to fulfill. He has attempted impossibilities once and again, to accomplish at last results so improbable that, before they were achieved, nine-tenths of mankind would have pronounced them impossible. He has lived by a law within himself, which he has obeyed to the exclusion of all foreign suggestions, divine as well as human, and has been by turns the strongest or the weakest of men, as events favored or foiled his designs. The reckless sycophants, and the equally reckless slanderers of NAPOLEON III., are hardly to be blamed for misunderstanding a personage whose career has been determined by none of the influences which moulded the lives of ordinary men in this Nineteenth Century; but the future historian of our times will dismiss with an equal contempt the imbecile adulation which saw nothing less than a kind of supernatural statesmanship in the *coup d'état* of December, and the imbecile detestation which seeks for the secret of an imperial and imposing reign among pot-house calumnies and club-room *canards*.

As a matter of fact the superstitious element in the character of the present ruler of the French has already made itself felt so seriously in the political state of the world that it is quite worth while for us to bear it in mind in estimating the policy of the Empire. For it is well-known by those who are familiar with NAPOLEON that he expects to fall, like CÆSAR, by the hand of the conspirator, and it may well be that not only his extraordinary composure in the presence of the dreadful death by which he was recently menaced, but the system of stern repression and of military domination which he is so resolutely carrying out over the whole of France, are in no small measure to be referred to his profound belief that the curtain is to fall abruptly, whenever it shall fall, upon his "strange, eventful history." Shortly after the *coup d'état* of 1851, a letter from Paris appeared in the *Courier and Enquirer* of this City, in which the career and the character of the then Prince-President were appreciated with singular candor, tact and skill. In this letter reference was made to a conversation in which LOUIS NAPOLEON is reported to have used the following language:

"My life presents four phases. The first comprised the follies of my youth, such as the expeditions of Strasburg and Boulogne; these served to make me known. The second is my Presidency; the third, my Dictatorship; and the fourth will close *with my fall beneath the assassin's blow.*"

This letter was written by an American gentleman of the highest character, familiarly known in the best circles of Paris and the United States, whose correspondence with the London *Times*, over the signature of "A Statesman," contributed not a little to a better intelligence in Europe of the character and the resources of this country, at a time when both were assailed with all the virulence of ignorance in England and upon the Continent, and whose authority in the statement of matters of facts is quite beyond question. NAPOLEON'S confidence in his own instinctive prescience, has received, it must be owned, some curious confirmations from his past experience. Years before his imprisonment in the fortress of Ham, his mother, Queen HORTENSE, used to speak with her friends of his "extraordinary presentiment, that he would one day be called, *not* to the royal or imperial throne, but the *Presidency of a French Republic*," than which no contingency was at that time more improbable.

His predictions in respect to his death are certainly less apparently fantastic, but he himself is evidently prepared for "either fortune," and means that his empire shall be set in such order, if possible, as to assure it to his infant heir. When he escaped the pistol of PIANORI, in 1855, he replied to the congratulations of the Senate. "There are lives which are the instruments of Heaven, and I shall be in no danger till my mission shall have been fulfilled." The astounding character of his recent escape must have gone far to strengthen this feeling in his breast; and if it be his "mission" to silence every voice in France that might be raised against the dynasty he represents, he is certainly devoting himself very energetically to clearing away the obstacles that intervene between his throne and his grave. His rumored scheme for a division of France into four military departments, to be put under the command of generals devoted to the Bonaparte family, amounts, practically, to a permanent organization of Martial Law, and if it could be successfully carried out, would indeed bring back the Augustan Age of ancient Rome to modern France. Modern France, however, is *not* ancient Rome, and the experiment has its dangers, for others as well as for its author.

The Royal Marriage in England.

The deserts of journalism blossom to-day with the rose and the myrtle; and we sadly fear that many, at least of our fairer readers, will turn with a sigh of relief from the sterner and graver questions of the world political—from the realities of finance and the solemnities of social economy—to the romance of a royal marriage, and the brilliant frivolities of courtly pageantry and heraldic pomp which decorate our columns with an unwonted sheen. We can hardly complain, however, that this should be so, nor do we entertain any very lively fears for the safety and permanence of our Republican institutions from the curious delight with which the young ladies of America will peruse the graphic record we elsewhere publish of the splendid show that illumined the chapel of St. James's in London, when the loveliest ladies and the statcliest lords of England were gathered together to see an English Queen surrender the first flower of her wedded love into the keeping of a foreign Prince. This brilliant panorama of peers and peeresses, of generals and ambassadors, with its rustling of many-colored silks and its gorgeous glitter of gems, and its waving of white plumes,—with its miracles of lace and embroidery, amazing to the masculine mind, but to the female heart "intelligible bliss"—with its musical clamor of silver trumpets, and the echo round about it all of a nation's cheers of joy—passes before our cis-Atlantic vision like some picture from the Arabian Tales made warm and bright with just enough of natural human life and modern interest to make the actors in it real to our minds.

For in this wedding of the daughter of VICTORIA there were touches of that nature which makes the whole world kin. The royal bride in her mysterious paraphernalia of *moire antique*, Honiton lace, and "robes defined by flowers," glides by us like the pretty spectre of a magic lantern; but the young girl sobbing out her heart's farewell, in spite of chamberlains and etiquette, upon her mother's bosom, and forgetting for an instant the Princess that she was, the Queen she was to be, in her passion of filial tenderness and truth, appeals to sympathies deeper than the curiosity of a single hour, and wider than the loyalties of a single nation. There is indeed something more than commonly touching in a marriage ceremony which, like this, converts the daughter of an English home into the symbol of a foreign state, and severs her forever from her own people and her native land. And the most helpless victim of the fascinations of royalty may be revived again by reflecting for a moment on the misery which must be the portion of many a "royal bride," wedded not by her own free choice, but by the "necessities of the state," and launched, without a protector or a friend, upon the chances of a new and formal life among a new and foreign people. But beyond the amusement of the fantastic show, and the simple human interest which attaches to the chief personages and to their mature relations, Americans must find a more important significance in this royal marriage, and in the feeling with which its celebration was received in England. The phenomenon of loyalty to a constitutional crown among a people essentially free was never presented more conspicuously to the study of mankind. The bridegroom of the British Princess was not personally well-known in England, nor has the royal family to which he belongs earned for itself, of late years, any particular share of British sympathy and respect. It is but the other day, in fact, that the King of Prussia and his passion for the "Veuve Clicquot," were the weekly sport and scorn of *Punch*, and the black cagle of the Hohenzollern is not yet acquitted by John Bull of all complicity with his ravening brother of the Romanoff. Nevertheless the day of the nuptials was was a London holiday for all the world, and throughout the Kingdom all sorts and conditions of men seem to have vied with each other in doing it honor, from the Welsh parson, who married all his parish *scot-free* on that auspicious morning, to the Eton boys, who took the horses out of the bridal carriage at Windsor, and pulled it up, with vociferous joy, to the Castle gates. This national sympathy with the Princess and with her mother must be taken as a tribute to the genuine virtues by which VICTORIA has won the confidence and respect of her people, and which have gone far, doubtless, to counterbalance the disturbing influences of the absurdities and the arrogance of the aristocratic element in the English Government. The poise of power in Great Britain certainly needs some such support—for the "families" seem to be carrying things with a singularly high hand. The London *Times* complains, and very justly, that on this auspicious occasion no opportunity was afforded to the loyal multitudes of London for seeing the magnificent array with which their Princess was led to the altar. The Queen and the royal pair were whirled by the thousands who crowded the streets, and rent the air with their hearty greetings, to waste their splendor on eyes too familiar with opulence and display to care much for the sight of them. And upon this hint the *Times* congratulates England that the loyalty of her people is "independent of official taste and of courtly ceremonials." And also, we may add, of "ministerial sagacity," for this negligence of the popular good feeling is quite of a piece with the wisdom which selected an obscure household officer of the Court for promotion to the same rank in the powerful order of the Bath with the defender of Lucknow, the conqueror of Delhi, and the heroic HAVELOCK! Well may Englishmen say that England and her Institutions are a mystery, impenetrable by foreigners, and not easily intelligible to her sons themselves.

A New Man in Mexico.

The Electric Telegraph and the *Tribune* between them have done what FRANKENSTEIN failed to do, and have manufactured a new man. Apparently, however, the *Tribune*, which played the chief part in this interesting operation, is not very proud of the result, and the "little stranger" has been graciously presented to the Republic of Mexico, where his probable horoscope may be very easily cast, and where this inchoate personality will, doubtless, fare no better than many of the "old-pattern" men who have preceded him upon that exciting, but unstable field of action.

The news of COMONFORT'S flight from the capital, and arrival at New-Orleans, came, accompanied by an intimation that the chief authority had dropped from the hands of the fugitive President into those of a *Consigo de Notables*. The natural inference of the unenlightened was that the telegraph had been at its tricks again, and merely meant to announce, in its usual muddled orthography, the establishment of a *Consejo de Notables*, or Council of Notables, persons by whom, as it furthermore appeared, ZULOAGA had been nominated to the executive functions in Mexico. Our neighbor, however, in a grave leader, insists upon it that the successor of COMONFORT was one Señor CORSIGO DE NOTABLES, whom they justly describe as "a new man." As the *Tribune* has frequently shown itself to be possessed of more knowledge in regard to foreign affairs than any of its contemporaries either at home or abroad, and notoriously understood the whole Russian war, the campaign in the Crimea, and the Indian mutiny much better than either the Russians, the French or the English, we do not hesitate to conclude that the new man whom it has called into being really exists in Mexico and we think it our duty, therefore, to warn both Mr. BUCHANAN and the Queen of Spain to beware of the genius and the machinations of CORSIGO DE NOTABLES, for there is surely mischief in that man, begotten of lightning, and the Tribunitian wrath.

SAGACIOUS JERSEYMEN.—It is a curious exemplification of the sagacity of our New-York Aldermen, that while they are making preparations to give a public reception to an agent of the Grand Turk, who is coming here to make arrangements for building a ship, they are at the same time taking measures to drive from the City several lines of steamers whose business is worth a good deal more than the profits which would result from building a score or two of men-of-war. It is pretty well understood that if our Common Council should compel the Hudson River and Sound steamers to leave their present landing places, some of them will go over to Jersey City and others to Brooklyn, and the loss to New-York will be very serious in consequence of the change.

The Aldermen of Jersey City appear to be fully awake to the importance of the proposed change, and we perceive that at the last meeting of their Board, they passed resolutions offering every facility to the steamboat proprietors, in the shape of landings, and appointed a committee to wait upon the agents of the different lines, and induce them to locate across the river. If the Common Council should persevere in their foolish scheme to remove the steamboat landings, there will be no alternative but to send the boats to Jersey City. As nearly all the freight received by the Sound boats is shipped to merchants doing business on the west side of the City, it would be much more convenient for the steamers to land on the opposite side of the river, than at the remote part of the City to which it is designed to remove them. While every other City on the Atlantic Coast is striving to attract business to their wharves, our own Common Council are earnestly striving to drive business away.

OUR OBSCURED COTEMPORARY.—What *is* the matter with poor old BENNETT? He complains that the new TIMES Building is "obscure,"—and is absolutely afraid even to mention the name of the TIMES itself in the columns of his newspaper! He even garbles and changes the phraseology of Mr. PEABODY'S letter to the Editor of the TIMES, for fear his readers should get a hint of the existence of such a journal. See how the shaky old sinner alters it:

As Mr. P. wrote it.	*As the Herald prints it.*
"In a TIMES, dated late in December, you state as follows," &c.	"In a New-York paper, dated in December, I read as follows."

This is very amusing, though it is a little melancholy to see a paper which has been so influential as the *Herald*, thus quaking and shivering at the very name of one of its neighbors. What does poor BENNETT suppose would happen if the word "TIMES" should actually creep into his columns? Would the *Herald* instantly lose fifty or sixty thousand of its million subscribers? Or does he suppose the whole world would learn for the first time that there was another paper published on the same continent with his own?

We are afraid the poor old Ishmaelite is unhappy in his latter days. He is an old man, and hath had losses. Real estate is falling. The TIMES BUILDING is rising. He fears the TIMES itself may be going up. Pondering these and other sad incidents of his every-day life, the crusty and friendless egotist grows melancholy in his dilapidated old rat-hole, and thinks the world is coming to an end. Every thing looks "obscure" to him. It may not be long before this obscuration will become a total eclipse.

IRRELEVERENCE.—A practice prevails among newspapers and their Albany correspondents which we feel called upon to reprehend. The bad habit to which we refer consists in making fun of the Legislature. Now what have the thirty-two Senators and one hundred and twenty-eight Assemblymen done? Simply nothing. Thirty-seven days of their constitutional hundred are past, and there has not been even a fight.

Did not the lower branch refrain as long as it could from organization? And let us ask what it has since performed to merit either ridicule or applause?

To be sure, honorable gentlemen have talked a good deal. But who does not know that talk is talk? A truce, then, to facetiousness at the expense of the conscript fathers. We disapprove of it. We rebuke it. And we hope to see no more of it.

In April (commencing on the 1st) bills will be passed. About the middle there will be night sessions. And just before corn-planting the members will return to their constituents and their families, improved, as we feel sure they must be, not only in all statesmanlike accomplishment, but also in rectitude, personal independence and moral character. Anybody who has been much in Albany knows that city to be a perfect seminary of all these virtues; and this knowledge must be the cause why so many aspiring men from all parts of the State desire to pass their Winters there.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—We call the attention of ship-owners and furnishers of supplies to ships, to the decision of Judge BETTS, published in our columns this morning in the case of the *Albany*, as being a clear statement of the revolution effected by the United States Supreme Court last Winter, in the law of liens upon vessels. Judge BETTS says that the rule in this District while the decision in the case of PRATT *vs.* REED remains unmodified, must be that no one can have a lien upon a vessel owned out of the State, for supplies furnished to her here, unless the owner of the vessel has neither funds nor credit here, by which such supplies can be obtained, except on the credit of the vessel herself.

We venture to say that of the numerous cases in which liens have been heretofore enforced against vessels in the large experience of the United States District Court in this District, not one in a hundred could have been maintained had this doctrine been earlier announced.

ANTI-LECOMPTON MEETING.—The difficulties in the way of the meeting at the Academy of Music to-night, having been removed, we are authorized by Mr. STANTON to announce, that although suffering from hoarseness, occasioned by the peculiar circumstances under which he addressed the meeting in Philadelphia, he will yet speak this evening at the Academy of Music, and to-morrow evening before the Legislature at Albany. Mr. STANTON is an able and accomplished speaker, and will give such a history of the wrongs and outrages committed against the free people of Kansas, as will put in the strongest light the great crime and shame of forcing upon them a Constitution against their declared will. The Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT has been invited to preside over the meeting, and has accepted the invitation.

DIMINISHED FOOLERY.—The Board of Aldermen, last night, determined not to appropriate any money to defray the cost of receiving MOHAMMED PASHA, on his arrival in New-York; and it would have been greatly to their credit if they had stopped there. But they could not be altogether sensible, and therefore they appointed a Committee to wait on the stranger and tender him the freedom of the City when he arrives. If he should happen to ask them what the Freedom of the City means, and what privileges it confers upon him, they will look uncommonly foolish, and be compelled to say they don't exactly know. When such a compliment is inclosed in a gold box its value can be easily appreciated; but the Freedom of the City by itself is a gift of such very slight value, that it is hardly worth while to appoint an Aldermanic Committee to tender it as a compliment to any body.

LIVINGSTON AND BROOME APPORTIONMENT.—Attorney General TREMAIN has furnished an opinion responsive to a resolution of the Assembly, to the effect that the apportionment by the Act of April 13, 1857, is unconstitutional and void, so far as relates to the counties of Broome and Livingston; and that the present Legislature has the power to make a new one for these counties. If such new apportionment is made, Broome will have *two* members instead of one, and Livingston *one* member instead of two.

By an act passed March 23, 1857, the town of Ossian, Allegany County, in the Eighth Judicial District, was annexed to the county of Livingston, in the Seventh Judicial District. This the Attorney-General holds to have been unconstitutional, for the reason that judicial districts can be reorganized only at a session immediately succeeding a census, which that of 1857 was not; and without the town of Ossian, Livingston would lose one of her two representatives, which loss would be Broome County's gain.

The Legislature will probably take action in the matter, in accordance with Mr. TREMAIN'S suggestions.

POLITICAL.—Cols. JAS. FARROW, W. K. EASLEY, J. D. ASHMORE, and WILKES, are nominated, in South Carolina, as candidates for the next Congress, in place of the Hon. JAMES L. ORR, who declines a re election. Col. THOS. N. DAWKINS declines a nomination for the same post.

Note from Hon. D. S. Walbridge.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I have just been shown a copy of your issue of yesterday, in which I notice in a letter of your Washington correspondent, signed "S." under date of the 7th inst., after alluding to the disturbance in this Hall on Friday morning, this language: "Mr. WALBRIDGE, of Michigan, cried 'Shame,' 'Shame,' and was kicked for his pains by Mr. WRIGHT, of Georgia I believe."

All I have to say of this is simply that it is false, all false, no such thing having occurred.

Yours, respectfully,
D. S. WALBRIDGE.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Society was held yesterday, at No. 16 Wall-street, Ex-Governor CLARK, President of the Association, in the chair. The reports of the Corresponding Secretary and the Superintendent were read, by which it appears that the receipts of the past month were $289 25, and the disbursement $283 02. Liabilities $67 60, assets $177 25. Number of persons assisted to go to the West, where situations had been provided, 35 males, 28 females. The Treasurer of the Association reported that he had examined the books and papers of the office and found them correct.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS.—There is an unusual religious interest manifested in the churches of both New-York and Brooklyn. To Dr. WOOD'S (Broome-street Presbyterian) Church, 52 persons were admitted on profession last Sabbath; to Rev. Mr. HASTINGS'S (Carmine-street) Church 30; to Rev. Dr. ADAMS' (Madison-square) 18; and lately to Rev. Dr PARKERS' (Fourth-avenue) 9. More than 30 were confirmed in Rev. Dr. HAWKS' last Sunday.

The morning prayer meetings are continued daily at several points—at Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S Lecture-room, at the Reformed Dutch Church on Ninth-street, at the Fulton-street Dutch Reformed Church at noon, (over 1,000 were in attendance one day last week,) and at the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless in East Twenty-eighth-street. To-day a fast is observed in the Mercer-street (Presbyterian) Church, and other churches are soon to have them.

ICE.—Lake Champlain, opposite Burlington, was skimmed over with ice, for the first time this Winter, on the 9th inst.

Canandaigua Lake was covered with ice four inches thick on the same day. The present cold term will doubtless furnish this City with an abundance of the pure Rockland article.

FROM ALBANY.

Sharp Debates in the Senate—Relief of the State Creditors—Reinstating the Old Police—Warehousemen and Wharfingers—Another Question of Privilege, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1858.

The debates in the Senate this morning were pungent and amusing, but neither dignified nor instructive.

On the bill directing the Canal Appraisers to ascertain what damage HORACE ALLEN sustained, by reason of the improvement of Rackett River, Senator SPINOLA "sailed in on general principles." He said several sharp things, and provoked a score or two of sharp retorts from WHEELER, NOXON, DIVEN, PATTERSON, and others.

The bill passed, notwithstanding the objections of Senator SPINOLA—Ayes 19 Noes 6.

Here Senator NOXON introduced a resolution recommitting the bill to abolish the Brooklyn City Court to the Committee on Retrenchments. This awoke another "tempest in a teapot," in which the Senators took a blow all round. The bill was recommitted, and Judge CULVER will have another chance for official existence.

DR. BRANDRETH'S BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF STATE CREDITORS.

Mr. DIVEN, from the Committee on Finances, to whom was referred the bill introduced on notice by Senator BRANDRETH, entitled "An act for the relief of creditors of the State," reports that the Committee have had the same under consideration; that the bill is, in the judgment of the Committee, one of great importance, and would doubtless have a tendency to relieve the State from its present embarrassment, and furnish a satisfactory arrangement with all parties having claims against the State. Yet the Committee can foresee objections that may be made to its provisions, one of which is that, unless limited in amount, the State might, notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution, run into debt to an indefinite amount. This might, however, be guarded against by amending the bill. The Commit ee, however, do not propose amendments, nor do they commit themselves to the provisions of the bi'l. They, however, regard it of importance, and report it as sent to them for the consideration of the Senate, with the recommendation that it be printed and considered in Committee of the Whole Senate.

Some two weeks since Dr. BRANDRETH presented to the Senate this "Act for the Relief of Creditors of the State," with a title of so little pretensions, it was not to be expected that the bill did anything more than dispense tardy justice to some poor and needy claimant. But at the time of its introduction, I was impressed with the belief that Dr. BRANDRETH'S proposition was destined to a more conspicuous position than even he had anticipated. In its four terse sections were compressed principles calculated to arrest the attention of the Legislature and the people. While they professed nothing more than a purpose to award to creditors of the State evidences of the State's indebtedness, they in reality pointed out the method by which the improvements already commenced by the State might be completed without imposing upon the people the burden of direct taxation. The bill, upon its presentation, was referred to the Committee on Finance. That Committee have had it under consideration, but, startled by the boldness and ingenuity of the measure, have not ventured to report either for or against its provisions, but have returned it to the Senate for consideration in Committee of the Whole. There it must be discussed. It is my impression it will grow in favor and strength, by examination, and that it will be the financial policy of the session.

REINSTATING THE OLD POLICE FORCE.

On motion of Mr. MATHER, the Senate, this morning, adopted a resolution asking the Attorney-General to report to the Senate whether, in his opinion, there was any thing in the Metropolitan Police bill which prohibited the Commissioners from reinstating the members of the old police force, who were dismissed because of their refusal to obey the orders of the Commissioners while the question of the constitutionality of the law was pending in the Courts. I believe Senator MATHER does not propose to follow the selfish policy marked out by FERNANDO WOOD. While he desires the unconditional repeal of the law, he is not so stubborn as to say "Repeal, or nothing." If the inquiry made this morning is answered in the affirmative, I have no doubt Senator MATHER will at once submit such an amendment as will at once enable the Commissioners to restore such of the old force as shall be found deserving of such consideration—leaving the question of repeal to be determined hereafter.

WAREHOUSEMEN AND WHAREFINGERS

Will be interested in the bill presented by Senator AMES this morning. It prohibits any warehouseman or wharfinger from giving a receipt for goods in his possession; also, prohibits them giving more than one receipt for the same goods; prohibits them giving up any goods for which a receipt has been given, upon the presentation of the receipt; it also requires them to keep goods, for which they have given receipts, at all times subject to their own control. The penalty for a violation of these provisions is imprisonment not exceeding five years, or fine not exceeding $1,000. Any person suffering any loss by reason of any violation of them, to be authorized to sue for and recover the amount of such loss from the warehouseman or wharfinger through whose neglect or connivance such loss was sustained.

I do not think of any other measure of general interest that was noticed or introduced this morning in the Senate.

THE HOUSE,

In Committee of the Whole, discussed the merits of the bill to compensate the page boys who were in attendance during the time that body was resolving from chaos into form and substance. The question at issue was whether the odd pence should be 62 or 62½. As a representative principle, and in view of its ultimate effect upon the finances of the State, it was elaborately discussed, and probably from no other body could have received such high and protracted consideration. Over all others, this Assembly appears preëminent in its ability to compass and appreciate a question of this magnitude.

The upshot of it all was, that the Assembly finally determined to go it at 62½.

ANOTHER QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. DELANY occupied the floor again this morning on a question of privilege. One of the Albany papers had called him a "sucking Cicero," and suggested that it was time his maternal parent cut off the lacteal fluid. Mr. DELANEY gave notice that hereafter he should not notice the editor of the paper which had made this suggestion.

GOSSIP, ETC.

Senator MATHER and ex-Auditor NEWELL occupied adjoining seats at the dinner table, Congress Hall. Those familiar with the antagonisms of the two gentlemen will "phancy their feelinks."

The *Tribune* inquisition meets again this afternoon, and will make another vigorous effort to find out how the milk got in that cocoanut.

The House Committee on Commerce and Navigation meet, this afternoon, to hear argument for and against the appointment of a Committee to investigate the management of Castle Garden.

We are entering upon a more active circle. I should not wonder if the pot were boiling violently within the next week. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 11.

REPORTS.

By Mr. ELY, favorable to amend the charter of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. DIVEN reported for the consideration of the Senate a bill for the relief of creditors of the State.

NOTICES.

By Mr. MATHER, to incorporate the Juvenile Reformatory Asylum.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. JOHNSON, to amend the Revised Statutes relative to disorderly persons by imposing additional punishment.

By Mr. AMES, to prevent frauds by warehousemen and wharfingers.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, the annual School Appropriation bill.

By Mr. NOXON, to amend the code of procedure relative to the rules and decisions of Courts.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company.

To amend the charter of the State Woman's Hospital.

Mr. Mather offered a resolution, calling upon the Attorney-General for his opinion whether the 12th section of the act to establish the Metropolitan Police District, or any other part of the act, contains any provision inconsistent with the reappointment of persons composing the Police force in the City of New-York prior to its passage. Laid over.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY..... ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The Assembly was engaged in considering the special order, the bill to pay the officers employed during the time the House was unorganized, which was ordered to a third reading.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 11, 2 P. M.—Thermometer 20°. Barometer 30 inches. Wind W. N. W.

There was a real touch of Winter yesterday. Windows had a sugar-coated appearance, and hardware dealers had the hardihood to expose skates for sale at their shop-doors. In back streets, the police kept their fingers warm in comfortable quarters, while unrestrained urchins seized the opportunity to indulge in prolonged slides on the sidewalk, where they had distributed water for that delectable purpose. Gentlemen appeared with closely buttoned overcoats and noses slightly rubicund. Ladies wore their furs for comfort, without reference to fashion. Everybody walked briskly, and there was a general disinclination to confabulate at the corners of streets. It was as dusty as it ever is in March.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 11	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	N. W.	8°	Eighteen in. snow.
St. Louis	A. M.	—	13°az	Clear.
Fulton, Ill.	A. M.	S. E.	10°bz	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	S. W.	6°az	Cloudy.
Springfield, Ill.	A. M.	S. W.	10°az	Clear.
Burlington, Ia.	A. M.	S. W.	6°bz	Clear.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	N. W.	—	Clear and cold.
Prairie du Chi'n	A. M.	—	2°bz	Cloudy.
Cairo, Ill.	A. M.	N.	—	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	A. M.	—	11°bz	Clear and cold.
Portage City	A. M.	—	2°bz	Cloudy.
Milwaukee, Wis	A. M.	—	8°bz	Cloudy.
Watertown	A. M.	—	16°bz	Clear.
Washington	A. M.	N. W.	27°	Clear.
Fon du Lac, W.	A. M.	W.	4°bz	Clear.
Evansville, Ind	A. M.	—	13°bz	Clear.
Vincennes, Ind.	A. M.	—	16°bz	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	A. M.	—	5°bz	Clear.
Columbus O.	A. M.	—	6°bz	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio	A. M.	—	0°	Clear.
Pittsburg Pa.	A. M.	—	8°az	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	A. M.	—	14°az	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	W.	1°az	Clear.
Cleveland, O.	A. M.	S. W.	3°bz	Clear.
Philadelphia	A. M.	W.	23°az	Clear and cold.
St. John, N.B.	A. M.	W. N.W	6°	Fresh and clear.
Charlottetown	A. M.	W	2°bz	Clear and cold.
Sackville, N. S.	A. M.	W. S.W	2°bz	Clear.
Halifax, N. S.	A. M.	N. W.	12°bz	Clear.
Boston, Mass	A. M.	N. W.	12°bz	Sev'e gale all nig't.
Halifax, N. S.	P. M.	N. W.	—	Blowing a gale.
Springfield, Ms	P. M.	N. W.	8°az	Clear.
Baltimore, Md	P. M.	N. W.	24°az	Barometer 30.10
Rendout, N. Y.	P. M.	N. W.	16°az	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	10°az	Cloudy.
Rochester, N Y	P. M.	—	12°az	Coldest day season.
Syracuse, N.Y.	P. M.	—	6°az	Clear—7 in. snow.
Utica, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	10°az	Clear.
Montrose, Pa.	A. M.	—	0°	Clear.
Montrose, Pa.	P. M.	—	10°az	
Great Bend	P. M.	N.	14°az	Cloudy.
Newburg, N.Y.	P. M.	N. W.	14°az	Clear and cold.
Hornellsville	P. M.	—	10°az	Cold—snowing.
Elmira, N. Y.	P. M.	—	15°az	Clear.
Port Jervis	P. M.	—	15°az	Clear and cold.
Auburn, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	12°az	Cold day.
New-York	P. M.	N. W.	18°az	Clear and cold.
Boston	P. M.	—	10°az	Strong cast'rly gale
Montreal, C. E.	P. M.	W.	15°bz	
Montpelier, Vt.	P. M.	W.	6°	
Ogdensburg	P. M.	N.	15°bz	River froze.
Calais, Me.	P. M.	N. E.	8°bz	Clear.
St. John, N. B.	P. M.	W.	10°bz	Clear.
Sackville, N.B.	P. M.	W.	10°bz	Clear.
Pittsfield Mass.	P. M.	W.	0°	Clear.
Washington	P. M.	N. W.	32°az	Clear.
Albany, N. Y.	P. M.	—	—	Cold night.
Baltimore, Md.	P. M.	N. W.	28°az	Cold—barom. 30.10.
Pittsburg, Penn	P. M.	—	16°az	Clear.
Philadelphia	P. M.	N. W.	23°az	Clear.

The Kidnapping Case.

THE ALLEGED KIDNAPPER TO BE BROUGHT TO NEW-YORK—MAYOR TIEMANN INVITED TO RICHMOND, VA., TO CELEBRATE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The following letter was received yesterday by Mayor TIEMANN, from Mayor MAYO, of Richmond, Va. It explains itself:

RICHMOND, Feb. 9, 1858.

To Hon. D. F. Tiemann, Mayor of New-York etc.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 3d inst., inclosing the affidavit of GEORGE T. TRIMBLE, and, since then, I have received your message by telegraph, requesting me to detain MASON THOMAS, charged with kidnapping GEORGE ANDERSON, a free negro from your City, and selling him as a slave. I have now to inform you that I have remanded him to await your messenger, as desired.

In that note you say, you "sincerely thank me for my exertions in not allowing the property of GEORGE ANDERSON, in his own labor, to be diverted under suspicious circumstances, and hope that this instance on my part may not be without its effect in removing any feelings of sectional acerbity or prejudice wherever it may exist." I should indeed rejoice at any such result from any act of mine. In this instance, however, I could claim no merit in bringing it about, for I have done nothing more than my duty in vindicating the laws of a sister State, and thereby preventing a wrong to one of her citizens. This *comity is due from the functionaries of each state, to those of every other.* But I greatly fear that our mutual hope upon this subject is destined to disappointment, as long as any State of this Union retains in its statute-book laws made in palpable contravention of the Constitution of the United States, with the avowed object of preventing the execution of a law of Congress, passed in pursuance thereof. Be this as it may, however, I thank you for the kind manner in which you have been pleased to speak of my action in relation to George Anderson's case, and assure you that it will afford me pleasure promptly to aid you in bringing to the bar of justice any offender against your laws, who shall seek to make Richmond his sanctuary.

Whilst I am sure, Sir, you have none of it, let me suggest a more agreeable mode of wearing out sectional acerbity, than through the medium of felons. It is by more frequent personal intercourse with us at home; and the presence here of no gentleman would effect more than yourself in this good work. I shall be exceedingly happy to see you in Richmond on the 22d inst., to participate with us in the ceremonies of that great national day. May I expect that pleasure?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH MAYO,
Mayor of Richmond.

Suppressing Gambling and Prostitution.

A gentleman, who styles himself WM. W. WATERMAN, Attorney-at-Law, and Magistrate at Binghamton, N. Y., sent yesterday to Mayor TIEMANN a judicial decision, recently rendered by himself, touching the shutting-up of gambling-houses and dens of prostitution in Binghamton. He states, in a prefatory letter, that in Binghamton there were lately several houses where gambling was openly carried on, and numerous noted houses of prostitution. Aided by the District-Attorney, he shut up all these houses, and he effected it by holding the owners or lessees of the houses personally responsible. He claims, in his written decision, that the statute declares positively that the landlord, or lessee, shall not rent their premises to be devoted to such uses that the public will thereby be annoyed, or the moral sense of the community shocked. After a landlord has rented or leased his place in good faith, if it is under-let, and then devoted to improper uses, the magistrate says the landlord is equally responsible. Mr. WATERMAN gives permission to the Mayor to print the decision, and expresses a hope that, as magistrate of New-York, he will avail himself of the interpretation of the law laid down in the decision to shut up gambling houses and houses of prostitution here.

Class Orator and Poet.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

Two elections, important in the college world, have lately been held. The Senior Class chose their Orator and Poet for Presentation Day a short time since. The successful candidates were:

Orator—G. P. ANDREWS, New-Haven.

Poet—EDWARD C. PORTER, Hadley, Mass.

Last week the Junior Class elected five of their number to act as editors of the *Yale Literary Magazine*, for the year during which the conduct of it devolves upon that class. The following are the names of those chosen:

S. D. FAULKNER, Dansville, N. Y.
B. N. HARRISON, New-Orleans, La.
GEORGE W. FISHER, North White Creek, N. Y.
THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY, Ovid, N. Y.
ASHER HENRY WILCOX, Norwich, Conn.

Mr. WILCOX, having received the highest number of votes, acts as Chairman of the Board.

The Freshman and Sophomore members of the "Yale Chess Club" had a match game last Saturday which resulted in the triumph of the representatives of the former class.

☞ THE LIGHT GUARD BALL "came off" at the Academy of Music last night, and was, of course, a delightful affair. The house was tastefully decorated, but the "wall flowers"—for, as is usual on such occasions, the ladies who were attired most elegantly did not dance much—attracted more attention than the banners. The crowd was great, the music excellent, and the dancing was kept up till a late hour.

☞ We are requested to state that a rumor current respecting the contemplated marriage of Miss SARAH STEVENS, and of her consequent retirement from the stage, is wholly and in every respect untrue.

Police Intelligence.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—Charles Brestnen, several years employed as cutter in the clothing establishment of James Wilde & Co., No. 27 Park-place, was arrested Wednesday charged with stealing from his employers, at different times, cloths, cassimeres, and other goods of considerable value. A portion of the goods was found at the house of the accused, No. 24 City Hall place. His wife was also arrested.

A man named John Dolgrin, cap maker, was arrested on a charge of receiving some of the stolen goods. The prisoners were committed by Justice OSBORN for examination. Hugh Masterson, formerly aid of the Chief of Police, was instrumental in the arrest.

STABBING AFFRAY AT TUBBY HOOK.—John H. Watson, who keeps a public house at Tubby Hook, was arrested yesterday, charged with assaulting John G. Huntington, a boarder at his house, with a knife and attempting to take his life. The complainant and accused had a misunderstanding about money matters, and happening to meet in the bar-room, angry words ensued, when Watson drew a knife and stabbed Huntington in the arm and side. Neither of the wounds are serious. The accused was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A BURGLAR CAPTURED.—A man, giving his name as John Burke, was arrested on Wednesday evening charged with stealing about $300 worth of calf skins from the store of Nicholas Cornell, No. 46 Beaver-street. A clerk in the employ of Messrs. Rhinebeck & Thayer, who occupied a portion of the same building, saw the prisoner and two others coming down stairs, each carrying on his shoulder a package of calf skins. The men were stopped, and officer Rowland, of the First Ward, arrested Burke, the others throwing down their plunder and escaping. The accused was taken before Justice OSBORN and locked up for trial.

SUSPECTED BURGLARS.—Two young fellows, well known to the Police, named Edward Van Orden and George Banker, were arrested yesterday by Officer Perdon, of the Ninth Ward, on suspicion of having committed a burglary. The officer saw the prisoners enter the jewelry store of Luther H. Buel, No. 261½ Bleecker-street, and after they left the ascertained that they had just sold a portion of a silver candlestick for $1 50. He pursued and arrested them just as they were entering an Eighth-avenue car. On their persons he found another portion of the candlestick, a silver thimble marked "A. S. R.," a number of skeleton keys, a piece of candle and some matches. The accused were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH and committed on a charge of burglary.

SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN STOLEN.—A carman, living in Seventh Ward, brought on Wednesday evening to the Seventh Ward Station-house a large trunk filled with about $2,000 worth of costly silks, satins and dress patterns. He stated that he had been engaged by two men to carry the trunk from the corner of Catharine and Madison streets to the Hudson River Railroad depot. Not finding the owner at the depot who employed him, he brought the trunk to the Station-house. Captain BENNET took the goods in charge. They are supposed to be the proceeds of some burglary.

Fires.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.—At a little before 1 yesterday morning a fire broke out in the five-story brick tenement house No. 218 East Seventeenth-street. Great alarm prevailed among the inmates of the house. Fortunately by the prompt arrival of the firemen the fire was confined to the room where it originated, which was on the second floor. The occupants of the room lost on their furniture about $300. No insurance.

FIRE ON SHIPBOARD.—At 4 P. M. Wednesday, a fire was discovered on board the propeller *Petrel*, lying at the foot of Pier No. 11, North River. The fire originated among some bales of cotton stowed on deck, and was caused by some sparks of fire lighting among the cotton bales. It was extinguished with trifling damage.

FIRE IN ATTORNEY-STREET.—About 12½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in dwelling house No. 134 Attorney-street, in a hall bed-room. It was speedily extinguished. As no one occupied the room it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN BAXTER-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Fifth District, shortly after 7 o'clock last evening, was caused by the partial burning of the frame building No. 138 Baxter-street, occupied by WM. BROOKS as a soap factory. The fire was caused by a defect in the furnace. Damage trifling. No insurance.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL RESULT OF A WRESTLING MATCH.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest yesterday at the City Hospital, upon the body of a young Irishman named JOHN F. BURNS, who died from compression of the brain, produced by a fall whilst wrestling. The evidence showed that the deceased was wrestling on Monday night, corner of Watts and Greenwich streets, with a friend named PATRICK MCCOUN, when he was thrown heavily to the pavement, his friend falling on top. The deceased was considerably intoxicated at the time. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Appointments by the President.

George Vail, of New-Jersey, Consul at Glasgow; Jno. S. Dancy, of North Carolina, Consul at Dundee; Alex. Henderson, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Londonderry; H. Rives Pollard, of Kansas, Consul at Baugkok, in Siam; Brooke B. Williams, of District Columbia, Consul at Revel; Ferdinand L. Sarmiento, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Venice; John D. Dioma tari, of Georgia, Consul at Athens; Stokes L. Roberts, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Trinidad de Cuba John B. Costa, of Texas, Consul at Nice; Jos. Walsh, of Louisiana, at Monterey.

[Advertisement.]

IS HASHEESH-EATING A CRIME?—It is the same as eating opium. It may delight, but it is extremely perilous. If you want enjoyment—yes, sober, innocent, wholesome enjoyment—go and witness, with the crowd that now besieges the spot nightly, "The Pioneer Patriot," at Barnum's Museum. That great American drama is all the rage now. This afternoon a sterling play is also given at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Where are their vouchers? The reply is, *Where are they not?* The living language cannot be named in which they have not appeared! All races, in all climes, are subject to liver disease, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhœa, asthma and general debility, and wherever these exist the pills have proved infallible.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Farewell Benefit of Mr. CHANFRAU tonight, at Purdy's National Theatre—an immense performance—four pieces. "Last Days of Pompeii," "First Night," "New-York as it is," and "Yankee Heiress." Mr. CHANFRAU as *Lydon*, as the *Frenchman*, and as *Mose*. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr G. L. FOX, and all the Company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

☞ An Imperial Photograph of the late Bishop WAUGH is on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. Copies for sale.

LONG ISLAND.

VERY AGREEABLE.—A man, with the small-pox well developed, took one of the Fulton cars, in the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, Wednesday, and rode as far as Raymond-street, on his way to the Hospital. The car was crowded at the time. As the sick man was leaving the car, a curious gentleman asked the conductor what disease the man had; when he was coolly answered "Only the small-pox."

THE ESCAPED PRISONER.—The following communication explains itself:

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
CITY-HALL, BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1858.

ELISHA H. WILDEY, Esq.—SIR: You inform me that you are represented in the newspapers of this morning, as having had charge of JOSEPH LANE, the counterfeiter, in the Court of Sessions yesterday. He was not placed in your charge or custody, but was brought from jail by a constable, and was in charge of the constables attending Sessions. You was attending as a witness in his case.

Your note to me is perfectly satisfactory. Upon investigating the matter, I find you are corroborated by others in the person you describe as making motions, and whom you supposed at the time to be an officer, and who went out with LANE from the Court-room. Such person was one of the officers who had charge of LANE and the other prisoners.

Yours, &c. JOHN G. SCHUMAKER,
District-Attorney.

SUICIDE.—LOUIS DUVAL, residing at the corner of Third and South Third streets, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday by taking morphine. The cause alleged was depression of spirits, caused by lack of work.

NEW JERSEY.

A CITY HALL FOR JERSEY CITY.—The Board of Aldermen of Jersey City have appointed a Committee, consisting of Aldermen Hankins, Sinclair, McComb and Tilden, for the purpose of visiting Trenton and obtaining from the Legislature such supplement to the Charter as will enable the city to borrow money for the purchase of a site and the erection of a City Hall and other public buildings.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The criminal calendar, with the exception of one case, which is set down for trial on Thursday, next week, was cleared yesterday. A large number of the prisoners in jail, against whom indictments were found, have plead guilty, and the work of the Court has been thereby materially lessened. The following cases, in addition to those already published, complete the list of the criminal causes tried:

Thomas Powell, indicted for rescuing a prisoner, was acquitted.

Michael Mullins, indicted for larceny, in stealing a silver watch. Before the evidence was concluded in this case, the Court directed the Jury to render a verdict of not guilty, for the reason that the prisoner was not indicted until about three years after the alleged commission of the act, the law requiring that an indictment must be found within a period of two years.

Francis Webb, of Hoboken, indicted for an assault and battery upon Patrick White, of New-York, was convicted.

George Demarest and James Stout, indicted for an assault and battery upon a negro named Pompey Jefferson, (all the parties belonging in New-Durham,) were found guilty.

Grace Bartem—a young Italian—indicted for cutting timber upon the lands of Mr. E. A. Stevens, at West Hoboken, was found guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

The last case tried was that of Mr. John Beard, who, with John M. Francis, was indicted about three years ago for perjury, in answer to an injunction issued by the Chancellor against the sale of certain lands in which they were interested. The defence was, that the attorney did not draw the "answer" in accordance with the instructions furnished him, and that the defendants hastily made affidavit to it without reading it, in proof of which the instructions furnished to the attorney were produced in evidence, and it was proven by the attorney and his associate that the answer was signed without reading. Judge OGDEN delivered an able and lengthy charge, in the course of which he severely censured the custom of signing legal documents without an accurate knowledge of their contents. The Jury, after an absence of about ten minutes, returned with a verdict of "Not guilty." In the case of Mr. Francis, District-Attorney Littell then entered a *nolle prosequi*.

The Court will be adjourned to-morrow afternoon until Wednesday of next week, Judge OGDEN being compelled to be in attendance at the Courts at Trenton.

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL MONEYS.—Mr. E. W. KINGSLAND, County Collector, has received $1,786 88, the amount of State School money apportioned to Hudson County, and it has been apportioned by the Board of Chosen Freeholders to the different Districts, as follows:

Jersey City	$890 63	North Bergen	$213 90
Hoboken	213 38	Hudson City	150 66
Bergen	239 63	Harrison	64 01

There is a balance of $21 to be passed to the next apportionment.

LICENSES.—Tavern keepers' licenses have been granted by the Jersey City Common Council to the following persons: W. H. FRAZEE, of the Washington House; JOHN J. WARNER, of the Hudson House; JOHN B. RAE, Atlantic Hotel; M. H. BEAN, American Hotel; WM. R. BROWN, Philadelphia Hotel; JOHN ALLEN, No 209 Greene-street; JOHN SCHOFIELD, Three Bells, in Hudson-street; and PATRICK MARTIN, No. 118 Newark-avenue.

THE NORTH RIVER STEAMBOATS.—The Jersey City Common Council, prompted by the agitation in New-York of the removal of the steamboat landings up town, have passed a series of resolutions, inviting the steamboat companies to make the wharves of that City their landing-places, and have appointed a Committee to confer with the proprietors of the different lines and urge upon them the advantages of the change.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, about 40 years of age, dressed in a green coat, blue overalls and calf skin boots, was found in the Hackensack River, near the Paterson Railroad Bridge, a few days since. It appeared to have been in the water a long time. Justice SPEAR viewed the body and caused its burial.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

Contents for Saturday, Feb. 13.

I.—THE STRUGGLE IN CONGRESS—Classified Vote on the Passage of Harris' Resolution—The Events of the Week in Congress—Full Report of Proceedings.

II.—THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON—A Detailed Account by our Paris Correspondent.

III.—NEWS FROM MEXICO.

IV.—NEWS FROM HAVANA.

V.—THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

VI.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Kansas Question in Congress: The Political Future—Our Social Manners—France and the Emperor—The Future Home of the Mormons—Disunion and the South—The *Herald* on Real Estate.

VII.—SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.

VIII.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

IX.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

X.—SUMMARY OF COMMERCIAL NEWS.

XI.—AGRICULTTRAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of Produce and Live Stock Markets for the Week.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Fine Gold Vest-Chains,**
NEW STYLES,
FOR GENTLEMEN.
For sale at retail, very low, by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d-floor.

☞ **Removal.**—CANTRELL'S customers on the east side of the City are informed that he will hereafter devote his exclusive attention to his new establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. They will find always on hand a very superior stock of Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, Masters' and Misses' Shoes, &c., at his usual prices, which are universally known to be lower than those of any other dealer in town.

MARRIED.

TUNISON—SCHREINER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 11, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, PIERRE T. TUNISON, Esq., of Hoboken, N. J., to Miss ADELIA SCHREINER, of this City.

MATTHIESSEN—GIGNOUX.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 11, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, by his Grace the most Rev. Archbishop of New-York, M. EDGARD A. MATTHIESSEN to ADELE, daughter of C. GIGNOUX, Esq., all of Clifton, Staten Island.

WALLIS—PONISI.—At Keyport, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 10, by Rev. Dr. Lockwood, SAMUEL S. WALLIS to ELIZABETH PONISI, both of New-York City.

PRINDLE—MCCARTHY.—At Summit, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 10, by Rev. Geo. N. Seight, Mr. E. WHEATON PRINDLE and Miss HANNAH CALDWELL MCCARTHY, both of Johnstown, Fulton Co., N. Y.

DIED.

KEESE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 11, JAS. D. KEESE, in the 28th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at No. 53 West 37th st. His remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

MESCHUTT.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock, AUGUSTA, the beloved wife of David C. Meschutt.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from No. 66 7th-st., on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOURNEAY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, JAMES JOURNEAY.

The relatives and friends, and those of the late William Chardavoyne, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John Pryer, No. 7 St. George place, (East 13th-st.,) on Friday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

WICKSTEAD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, Mrs. MARY WICKSTEAD, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends, also the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 33 Dominick-st., without further invitation, on Friday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MACKENZIE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 10, MARGARET HANNA, wife of William Mackenzie, of Pictou, Nova Scotia, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family, and of the late Dr. Cameron, of this City, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 85 King, near Hudson st.

BOOTH.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 11, at 2 o'clock A. M., FRANCES VIRGINIA, daughter of Alfred Booth, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday next, Feb. 13, from the residence of her grandfather, Joseph Booth, No. 46 Nesbitt-st., Newark, N. J.

BARBER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 11, after a short illness, AMELIA MARIA, youngest daughter of Wm. C. and Amelia Maria Barber, aged 11 months and 27 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, Friday, Feb. 12, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 89 Houston st., corner of Cannon.

FAULDING.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, suddenly, of croup, WILLIAM FREDERIC, son of Philip R. and Sarah M. Faulding, aged 2 years.

DUVALL.—At Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, LEWIS W. DUVALL, aged 29 years and 5 months.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, corner of South 3d and 2d-st., Williamsburg, at 11 o'clock.

ALLEN.—At Shrewsbury, on Saturday, Feb. 6, of a short illness, of erysipelas, GIDEON WRIGHT, son of the late George L. and Anna Allen, aged 23 years.

SANDS.—at Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 30, OBADIAH SANDS, in the 84th year of his age, in early life a resident of Sands' Point, L. I.

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PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
ISAAC TAYLOR'S WORLD OF MIND.—The World of Mind. An Elementary Book. By ISAAC TAYLOR, Author of "Wesley and Methodism," "Loyola and Jesuitism," "Natural History of Enthusiasm," &c., &c. 12mo, Muslin. $1.

"This work consists of a serious of suggestions on mental philosophy and is marked by the author's characteristic breadth and vigor of thought, with more than his usual clearness of expression. It is admirably calculated for students and teachers, and must, to a great extent, supersede other works on the subject in academies and colleges."

II.
EUROPEAN ACQUAINTANCE.—Being Sketches of People in

The Great Hartford Defalcation.

DEFALCATION OF $5,000 FOR THE ARREST OF JOHN W. SEYMOUR.

From the Hartford Times, 9.

The Committee of Investigation of the Hartford County Savings Institution report that they have made an examination of the securities and condition of the Company, and that the result of their labors may be stated as follows:

Assets	$420,553 20
Stock Notes	36,000 00
Total	$456,553 20
Losses	172,668 97
Assets on hands	$283,864 23

The amount of deposits is $389,000, or very near that sum, not including interest due upon them. The loss, then, supposing the entire sum of "doubtful" assets ($56,642) is lost, will be within a fraction of 33⅓ per cent., or one-third of the deposits. Enough should be collected of the "doubtful" debts to pay the expenses of settling the affairs of the institution, and it will be borne in mind that the collectable assets of $239,000 are now drawing interest. The depreciation on the investments of the Company ($47,000) is predicated upon the present prices in market, compared with the price paid for the securities purchased. The tendency in prices on some of these securities is upward, and something more than the present value may be realized.

The actual amount stolen by Mr. SEYMOUR, appears to be $123,610 93. In this is included the par value of 95 shares of Mercantile Bank stock, which he transferred as Treasurer of the Association, and appropriated the money to his own use, without making any record of the transaction upon the books of the Company. He kindly permitted 5 shares of the 100 owned by the Company to remain in the name of the Corporation. Mr. SEYMOUR was President of the Mercantile Bank, and it is claimed by the Directors of that Institution that they lose nothing by him. *How* did he manage to come out so clean in his transactions with the Bank?

We received the following telegraphic dispatch yesterday:

AUGUSTA, GA., Sunday, Feb. 7.

A. E. BURR: Met J. W. SEYMOUR at Columbus, Ga., 3d inst., en route South. J. BURT.

Mr. BURT is one of our citizens, and knew Mr. SEYMOUR well. When he met him, he probably did not know that he was a defaulter, running away from justice. But when Mr. BURT arrived at Augusta, he probably read the newspaper account of the defalcation, and at once telegraphed as above.

The Board, last evening, unanimously resolved to offer a reward of *five thousand dollars* for the delivery of Mr. SEYMOUR in Hartford.

They also resolved to assign all the assets of the institution to W. N. MATSON, Esq. The affairs of the corporation will of course be legally settled, and the institution wound up, under the direction of the Court of Probate.

This is the substance and result of one of the most deliberate, and the most wicked robberies that has yet been exposed among the stupendous frauds and crimes that have recently cursed the country.

EXCITING POISONING CASE IN IOWA.—The Decatur County (Iowa) Court was recently the scene of a most exciting trial. The occasion, as we learn from a correspondent of the Iowa City *Republican*, was this: A family living in the vicinity of Leon, the county seat, of about eight or nine members, were poisoned, four of whom died suddenly from the poison, which was pronounced by the attending physicians to be arsenic, and the rest still suffer from its effects, none of whom, it is supposed, will ever entirely recover from it. Suspicion fastened upon a Dr. PERDUE, who lived neighbor to the suffering family. It is said he was a man who always had a great many objections to urge in conversation against his neighbors. A difficulty had arisen between him and the community, about a road, in some way, and not getting matters to go as he desired, he was heard to make a threat that he would have revenge. After this threat he borrowed of this family some buckwheat flour, a part of which he returned in a few days. The parents being absent at the time, the children baked and ate of it, so that when the father and mother returned there was but little of the flour left—and as they ate but little they are still living, while the first who ate of it are dead. After spending some days in investigating his case, including the Sabbath, PERDUE was acquitted for want of sufficient evidence of his guilt. He was conducted out of town by night away from the mob.

THE PITTSBURG MURDERERS.—We alluded, several days since, to the confession of CHARLOTTE JONES, to which no credence was attached by the Pittsburg papers, and which was supposed to be designed for use in influencing Executive clemency in favor of STEWART—whose innocence both she and FIFE most solemnly protest. Strong efforts were made to procure a respite in the case of these persons, but Gov. PACKER has positively declined to interfere in either case. The failure to procure a respite was communicated to the prisoners on Friday. FIFE and CHARLOTTE received the announcement without a betrayal of any emotion, and expressed a perfect readiness to meet the punishment awarded them for their high crime. Their only regret was for STEWART, whom they had hoped to save. They will be executed on Friday next.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph.*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Pupils charity exhibition in aid of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will take place at Hope Chapel, (large room,) No 718 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1858. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be obtained at the bookstores corner of 4th and 8th sts., Broadway; No. 49 6th-av.; and at the door on the evening of the performance.

EDWARD J. SUSSELL,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

P. S.—The above exhibition has been prepared by extra labor on the part of the pupils, with the concurrence and under the care of their instructors.

G. W. CLARKE.
JAMES FANNING. } Principals.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE JUNIOR class of the Free Academy in public speaking, will be held at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, THIS EVENING (Friday), at 7 o'clock.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

LAFAYETTE RANNEY,
JAMES M. TUTHILL,
RICHARD C. FELLOWS,
WILLIAM BLOOMFIELD, } Executive Com.
HUGH G. CROZIER,
ROBERT A. ADAMS,
JAMES MACKEAN.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

SECOND LECTURE!

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 12, 1858, at the Brooklyn Institute, by H. A. ARCHER, M. D., on the Human Skeleton, Ligaments, Muscles, Spinal Curvatures, Rickets, &c. Causes of disease, fevers, symptoms, treatment, of old school and new, examined, compared, and discussed. Depletion, blood letting, &c., placed at. Go and hear it. At 7½ o'clock. Admission, One Shilling.

TO THE LADIES OF BROOKLYN AND VICINITY.—H. A. ARCHER, M. D., Physician, and proprietor of the Meriden Water Cure and Motorpathic Institute, Meriden, Conn., and popular lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of Women and Children, will deliver a course of Medical and Anatomical Lectures, to the ladies of the city of Brooklyn, on the afternoons of THURSDAY, FRIDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, 12, 16, and 17, at 3 o'clock, in the Brooklyn Institute. Admission 25 cents to each lecture. These lectures will be amply illustrated by manikins, models, charts, &c., all of the best French manufacture, which have been imported at great expense.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK—A COMplete guide in all matters of law.

From the Boston Journal.

It is is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country.

Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

D. KIMBALL & CO.,
Publishers, Providence, R. I.

THE LANCERS, AS TAUGHT BY E. FERRERO, will be published on Saturday by WM. HALL & SON. Printed descriptions are now ready. No charge.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINE IS COMING.

Valentine is fast advancing,
Welcome, sure, to all the nation—
Myriads of bright eyes are glancing
In delightful expectation;
Many a maid, so fair and pleasant,
Julia, Mary Jane or Fanny,
Now is waiting for a present
With a *Valentine* from RANNEY.
Do not disapp int the fair—
Treat them not with cold neglect;
Buy a Valentine so rare,
Which, of course, they all expect;
Haste to RANNEY'S in Broadway,
At the store Two Ninety three—
Purchase one then come away
With a GIFT presented *free!*

Valentines are now, of course, all the rage, and the Great American Gift Book Store, No 293 Broadway, is the only place to procure those which are truly chaste, tasteful and elegant. Every one is accompanied by a handsome and valuable *present*. A gift is also given with every *Book* sold. Catalogues sent free. Address

A. RANNEY, Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The subscribers offer for sale or to rent their mill, situated in North Bennington, Vt., and on the Railroads, 30 miles east of Troy, N. Y. Said Mill was built 4 years ago, is now running, and in complete order, and has all the fixtures for making hanging, print, and book paper. To any one wishing to purchase it, will be sold low, and terms of payment made easy. A large portion of the purchase can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars address the subscribers, at North Bennington, Vt.

THATCHER & WELLING

WANTED—A FARMER OR OVERSEER, SINGLE preferred, to take charge of a farm and highly improved grounds, ten miles from the City; must have the highest testimonials for capacity and character, and be able to earn liberal pay. Applicants should state full particulars and references; also, if they have had more than ordinary experience in the management and training of horses. Address FARMER AND OVERSEER, *New-York Times* office. No 138 Nassau-st.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK BAR, thoroughly versed in the practice under the code, and intimately acquainted with the interior of this State, is desirous of forming a business connection with some person who can influence a large practice. The best of references given in the city or country. Address LYSIAS, *New-York Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Last night but one of the
GREAT SHOW,
AND BENEFIT OF DAN RICE.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 12,
upon which occasion he will
PERSONALLY APPEAR,
and introduce EXCELSIOR,
The performance commencing with that poetical splendor,
DAN RICE'S DREAM OF CHIVALRY.
On Saturday afternoon—The Pony Races will be offered for the first and only time.
On Saturday evening—The finale of the Great Show, as it opens at Philadelphia, at
WELSH'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
on Thursday, the 18th inst.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 BROADWAY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1858,
LAST NIGHT, for the present, of WHITE LIES and the LADY OF THE LIONS.
WHITE LIES.

Camille	Mr. Jordan
Raynal	Mr. Wheatleigh
Dard	Mr. Jefferson
Riviere	Mr. Stoddart
Josephine de Beaurepaire	Miss Laura Keene

THE LADY OF THE LIONS.

Clod	Mr. Jefferson
Polly Ann	Miss Manners

Mr. JEFFERSON'S BENEFIT, TO-MORROW EVENING.

ALTERATION OF TIME.—Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½, precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall ..... Sole Lessee.

VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 12,
last night (but two) of
Mr. JAMES MELVILLE,
The great Australian rider.
Together with the grand original performance of
MR EATON STONE,
NOTICE—CINDERELLA will be performed only on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor ..... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette ..25 cents. | Pit ..... 12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 12,
Will be acted the Drama of
LA TOUR DE NESLE.
To be followed by the Drama entitled
JACK SHEPPARD.
To conclude with the Comedy of
A DAY AT PARIS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
BENEFIT OF F. S. CHANFRAU.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama of
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
FIRST NIGHT.
To be followed by the great Local Drama of
NEW-YORK AS IT IS.
THE YANKEE HEIRESS.

MISS HATTIE ANDEM'S
GRAND CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1858, at MOZART HALL,
On which occasion she will be assisted by
MR. HENRY COOPER.
The celebrated English violinist,
Mr. APTOMMAS,
Harpist.
Mr. SIMPSON,
Tenor.
Mr. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE.
Late Baritone of the Pyne & Harrison Opera Company.
Mr. G. F. BRISTOW,
Conductor.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving dioramas of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES.
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Blazing success of the new American Drama, THE PIONEER PATRIOT; OR, MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, now in its FOURTH SUCCESSIVE WEEK of performance, and repeated THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock: Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD as ISABEL CARLTON; H. WATKINS as NEGRO JOCKEY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, IRELAND AS IT IS. The Grand Aquarium, FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY, Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 12, 1858.
The Great Ethiopian Comedian and Wit, EPH. HORN.
J. MULLIGAN, BISHOP and SWAINE BUCKLEY will appear at the same time, together with FIVE GREAT STARS.
POWER OF MUSIC.
Bishop Buckley's Trained Horse MAZEPPA.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 a. M to 5 P. M.: 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents, Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MASON AND THOMAS' CLASSICAL MATINEES.—Subscribers are respectfully informed, that owing to the absence of some of the performers, (with the Italian Opera Company in Baltimore,) the Second Matinée announced for Saturday, Feb. 13, is unavoidably POSTPONED until SATURDAY, Feb. 27.

BALLS.

GRAND MASONIC BALL.—THE TWELFTH Annual Ball of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, will be given at Niblo's Saloon, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 16th inst. Tickets $7, to admit a gentleman and ladies, may be obtained at the Grand Secretary's office, No. 151 Canal-st., at the principal music stores and hotels, at the door on the evening of the Ball, and of the following Committee: Lewis Feuchtwanger, Vincent W. Bate, William Rockwell, James Herring, M. J. Weeks.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE ROSE PIANO, IN GOOD order, will be sold for $125; a 7-octave, fancy-carved pearl-keys piano, price $500, will be sold for $300. Hallett Davis & Co.'s pianos, and a fine assortment of new and second-hand pianos very low. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY,
No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE Rosewood piano, elegant case, fine brilliant tone, metallic frame, made by a superior maker, and warranted; cost $420; has been used a few months; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 55 Bedford-st.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIanos, new and second hand, to let or for sale, on installments at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 3d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. W. PELTON.

INSTRUCTION.

$5.—ELEGANT WRITING—EASILY LEARNed.—DOLBEAR'S system of hand-training, No. 609 Broadway, gives more command of hand in ten lessons than can be gained by any other system in ten months. Private lessons $10. One $5 seat vacant. Also, two $10 seats in book-keeping for Monday. Apply this day.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD AND TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

LESSONS ON THE BANJO.—A GOOD OPportunity to procure rapid instruction on this favorite instrument, at a most reasonable cost. Pupils attended at their residences. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Address EDGAR *Times* Office.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Mercer-st., opened its fifth scholastic year on Monday, Sept. 7. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c. Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES' No. 10 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

ICE.—1,000 TO 4,000 TONS OF NEW ICE FOR SALE, now ready for delivery to barges. Address HUDSON, this day, at *Times* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, and a very good laundress; understands meats, soups, &c.; the other will do either housework or chamberwork; is a neat sewer and fond of children; both understand their business and will be found willing and obliging. Apply to No. 307 Bowery. Will take moderate wages.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable, steady man, who is competent in his business, and can be highly recommended by some families in the City; any gentleman wanting an experienced waiter man may apply for J. E., No. 893 Broadway, upholstery store, for the remainder of the week, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man, who perfectly understands his business, and can come well recommended. The advertiser is a Protestant. Any commands for B. H., at the office of this paper, or at No. 10 Amity place, will meet with prompt attention. Can be seen for three days if not engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FOUR FIRST-class Protestant cooks, washers and ironers. Also, for three smart, tidy girls for chamberwork and waiting; 3 to 7 years' City references; and by a number of neat, tidy nurses, housework-girls &c. Employers will not be disappointed by calling early at WESLEY & CO.'S Select Female Institute, No. 360 6th-av., near 22d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as experienced nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a young baby, and to do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Good City reference given from her last place. Call, for 2 days, in the rear of No. 84 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom, in City or country; (any distance;) can obtain the best of recommendation from his late employer, who can be seen in this City, for honesty, sobriety and competency; will endeavor to give perfect satisfaction. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 993½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment either as coachman or farmer; understands thoroughly the care and management of horses and all kinds of farm work; can produce the most satisfactory reference from his last employer; no objection to any part of the country. Call or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid. She understands the care of children, and does up fine muslins nicely; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 5th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., second floor.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as laundress or chambermaid, and do the fine washing and ironing, one who perfectly understands her business, and can come well recommended. Call at No. 122 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 8th-st., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green-house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married; has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; one who understands his business generally; is an Englishman; single; age 30 years; would be found a real industrious man to any gentleman wanting the above. Address T. B., *Times* Office, Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR clerk, by a young man anxious to make himself useful to his employers. Is fully qualified, as City references will testify. Address B. B., *Courier and Enquirer* office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a first-class private family. No objection to go in the country. Best of City reference given. Apply, or address a note to ELIZABETH, No. 32 10th-st., rear house, or No. 13 Union-court, for two days.

WANTED.—A WILLING AND OBLIGING GERman Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would have no objection to the country. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman will find a fresh breast of milk, wishes a baby to wet-nurse at her own residence; can give the best of City references; has no objection to go out to nurse. Call, for two days, at No. 135 28th st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash and iron, or would do general house work in a small private family. The best City reference from her last place; can be seen at No. 446 Greenwich-st.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEment and respectability, possessing a happy temperament and agreeable manners, wishes an engagement as housekeeper; widower preferred. References exchanged. Address S. A. B. *Times* office.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a gentleman's family; she understands all kinds of baking and pastry; the best of City reference. Call at Morris' grocery, corner 12th-st., and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at 73 West 20th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, who thoroughly understands her business, as chambermaid; has lived 4 years in her last place; can produce the most satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 1,000 Broadway, near 26th-st.

WANTED—A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN wishes a situation, as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; has the best of City reference; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INtelligent American lady, wishes a situation to attend store of any kind; or as a dressmaker and seamstress; compensation no object; no objection to leave the City; address M. J. R., No. 24 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED.—ANY INVALID OR ELDERLY LADY desiring the companionship of a young English lady who is willing to make herself generally useful, may secure her services, with satisfactory references, by addressing N. D., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, a situation as dressmaker in a private family; thoroughly understands the business and can do plain sewing; will give her services for a comfortable home until times are better. Call at No. 53 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH FAMily, the man as farm manager or coachman, the wife as cook or to attend dairy, the daughter as waiter or chambermaid. They have good references. Address KENNETH, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady, active man; has good City reference which will bear the strictest investigation as to character and capability. A note, addressed P. C., No. 719 Broadway, will be respectfully attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of honest, faithful and capable domestic servants, suitable for all stations, in City or country, at the office No. 740 Grand st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY a strong, healthy, re-pectable woman. Herself and baby can be seen for two days at No. 24 3d-av., between 8th and 9th sts. W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference. Apply at No. 171 Hester-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 186 Varick-st., corner of King.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; OR as chambermaid and laundress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference; call at No. 148 15th-st., west side of 7th-av., in the rear; to be seen till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook and to assist at washing and ironing; best City reference given, apply at No. 77 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing; good references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 Henry-st., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, THE WORK of a number of private families by the day; she thoroughly understands dressmaking in all its branches. Apply at No. 71 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl that is a good cook and would assist in the washing. Call at No. 122 West 35th st., in the rear of the marble shop. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understands his business in either capacity. Address L. B., Park & Tilford, corner of 9th-st. and 6th-av., or 4 Hicratio-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman, as seamstress or chambermaid; she is willing and obliging in disposition, and can come well recommended. Inquire at No. 10 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FAMILY, BY A young French woman, recently arrived, to take care of children and instruct them in the French language. Address M. M., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN A short time in the business desires a situation in a wholesale Yankee Notion or fancy goods house. For further particulars, address, H. W., *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No. 1½ 6th-av., near Carmine-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 20, A SITuation as clerk. Willing to leave the City. Address CONSENT, this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORTHY, faithful woman for general housework or cook, washer and ironer; is a thorough, plain cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, is a first-rate laundress, gets up all kinds of fine washing in improved style; is a person who can be relied upon, and studies the interest of her employer. Highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 203 7th av., near 24th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS LADIES' MAID OR as nurse to grown children, by a respectable girl. Also, as cook, and to wash and iron, by a middle aged English Protestant woman. Also, as laundress, as a first-class cook, and to do general housework, in the City or country, by tidy, active girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH LADY to teach children the French language or to be ladies' companion, and would have no objection to make herself useful in the family. Apply at No. 237 Smith-st., South Brooklyn, up stairs.

SEVEN ITALIAN MUSICIANS, LATELY arrived, wish to find suitable situations. They would not object to being employed for soirées, balls, &c. Managers of theatres would find it to their great interest to employ them, as they are all first-rate musicians and violinists, who play also other instruments, and have a professional director among them and all the requisite complements. Address No. 166 York-st., Brooklyn, for eight days.

FARMER.—A MAN WITH UNDOUBTED REFERences as to his capability and honesty desires a place; he understands farming in all its various branches, vegetable gardening and the care of cattle in their different stages of disease; distance or location no object; a good place required, as the advertiser is a thorough-going man. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

CALIFORNIA.—A MIDDLE-AGED, INTELLIgent American woman, who wishes to go to California, would be glad to go as a help, nurse or assistant to a family. Can give the best of reference as to character, efficiency, &c. Inquire of Rev. S. BAYLISS, No. 5 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, or address Box No. 1,856, New-York Post-Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, OF MATURE AGE and large experience, respectable and intelligent, wants a situation as housekeeper or matron in the family of some widower in easy circumstances. References exchanged. Address Mrs. D. H., Box No. 2,788 General Post Office, giving genuine name and location.

N. B.—FAMILIES AND ALL OTHERS can obtain excellent servants at the only New Domestic Institute and Home in the City, No 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive Home has an abundance of civil, capable help. All others rejected. N. B.—The public will be careful not to mistake this establishment for any other called "Institute and Home." It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

$5 A DAY.—INTELLIGENT LADIES ARE wanted to procure subscribers for Marie Louise Hankins and Fannie Lucele's new *Journal of Fashion*; also, one to get advertisements. Others are now clearing $25 to $30 per week. Office No. 335 Broadway, room 18.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCOTCH WOMAN (Protestant) to cook and assist in the washing and ironing. Apply to No. 65 Madison-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A COMPETENT AMERICAN woman is wanted as housekeeper in a large family. Address M. P., Box 68, Sing Sing, New-York.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—MALE TEACHER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A person of good moral character, competent to teach the various branches necessary to a fair English education, including music; location in the country; the terms must be low. Apply at No. 167 Monroe-st., for three days.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at the old-established boarding-house No. 59 Murray-st., corner College-place. Terms reasonable. MRS. S. WILSON.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 343 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife desire two rooms on first or second floor with board, in an entirely private family, in Brooklyn, within five minutes' distance of Fulton Ferry. Friends' people preferred. A note addressed to L. J. L., Box No. 1,847 Post-Office, New-York, stating terms and accommodations, will receive immediate attention. No boarding-house keepers need apply, as their replies will receive no attention.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

WANTED—BOARD, BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, in a private family, or good boarding-house, from 10th to 14th sts., West. References exchanged. Address W. J., *Times* office.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT $160 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 167 Greene-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

HOTELS.

GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KY.—IN consequence of the death of its late proprietor, Major A. THROCKMORTON has resumed control of this house. Its numerous friends may therefore feel assured of a continuance of that attention to their comfort and enjoyment which has given such prominent character to the house.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE—A great bargain for cash. 30 minutes' ride from Brooklyn by railroad, (commutation fare 6 cents) containing 4 acres of land in ornamental lawn, covered with fruit of all kinds, in full bearing, apples pears, peaches, grapes, and all the smaller fruits, a fine garden, a substantial and well built house, containing 10 rooms, besides dry cellar, a well, and cistern water under cover, greenhouse and plants, stable, woodhouse hennery, &c. Location healthy and pleasant; good school and churches within 10 minutes' walk. Possession immediately. Price $9,000—only half its original cost. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, No. 84 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, 70 acres of land containing several eligible building sites. A new stone house never occupied, is on the property, with which will be sold land to suit the purchaser. Also, the family residence of the subscriber. The situation is unsurpassed for health, scenery, &c. Application may be made on the premises, or to the undersigned.

EDMUND COFFIN, No. 157 Broadway.
E. J. BROWN, No. 145 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—A BEAUtiful cottage house at Clifton, S. I., near Vanderbilt Landing, in a retired locality, overlooking the Bay and Narrows. It is handsomely furnished, contains 13 rooms, and possesses every convenience for warming and cooking purposes. The ground, comprising ¾ of an acre is stocked with fruit trees, raspberries, New-Rochelle blackberry, strawberry, &c. Stable and poultry-house attached. Will be let to good tenants from May 1, or sooner if desired. Address A. L. G., Box No. 747 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORTchester, 28 miles from this City, *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad. House 32 x 40, 14 rooms, 1¼ acres of ground, variety of fruit and shade trees. Price $4,500. Apply to J. D. BROWN, Portchester, or JOHN T. DUNHIN, No. 252 West 27th-st. Will be sold at auction Feb. 22, if not sold at private sale previously.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the depôt at Riverdale. Also, a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.

WM LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, OR FOR SALE, or exchange for good real estate in the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, a large double house, containing 16 rooms, with 2 lots of ground, about 15 minutes walk from the Vanderbilt landing. For particulars inquire of T. C. MOFFATT, M. D. at the Seamen's Retreat, or of G. M. ROOT, Vanderbilt landing.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Mauran, with 32 acres of land, situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house, partially furnished, is 50 feet square, with a wing 45x20; with a stable, poultry-house, &c., and a fine pond of water. Address JAMES F. MA

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer—Office 168 Broadway.

MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Feb. 13, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire splendid furniture, marble and bronze statuary, paintings, costly Chinese and Bohemian vases, superb plano-forte, &c., contained in the elegant 5-story residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., embracing over five hundred lots of rich carved rosewood furniture, all made to order and new, the house having been furnished throughout four months ago, at an expense of over $12,000. The public are assured that the sale will be peremptory, the circumstances under which it is made rendering it imperative that everything should be sold without reserve. Catalogues giving accurate description of everything in the house, will be ready on the morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine.

THE FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE CONSISTS IN PART OF

Four splendid carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson and maroon satin, one full suite in crimson, gold brocade, and one of nine pieces, in silk velvet, all in perfect order, elegantly carved centre, sofa and card tables, with marble tops, solid rosewood, Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin. Elegant carved 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, with the unexpired warrantee. French music cabinet, two splendid marble-top rosewood etageres, lined with bathwood; six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets. Silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands, with mirror backs, French escritoires, consoles in buhl work, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, rosewood armoire, with plate doors commodes, French cottage chairs, twenty-two fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofas, tête-a-têtes, shades and lace curtains to thirty windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, &c.

SOLID OAK DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Extension dining table, marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, sofa, rich silver ware of every description, gold band and decorated china, ruby and crystal-cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned, including heaters, fine iron safe, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, chairs, tête-a-têtes and rockers, covered in hair-cloth, mahogany marble-top washstands, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, black walnut ditto, elegant gilt frame pier glasses, mahogany bureau bookcase, mahogany bureau bedstead, black walnut bedsteads on rollers, easy chairs covered in leather, single and double iron bedsteads, glass show cases, mahogany hat stands, window curtains and cornices, shades, &c., oil-cloth, crockery and glassware. Also, an invoice of jewelry, consisting of rings, bracelets, pins, chains, &c.

At 12 o'clock, choice old brandies, wines, liquors, &c., consisting of March & Company's Madeira, otard brandy, Dupuy & Company's ditto, fine old sherries, Port and Madeira, old Tom and Holland gin, Montillado, Scotch, Irish and Bourbon whisky, fine old Jamaica rum, Gordon & Company's sherries, in all embracing a choice assortment.

At 12 o'clock 2 single cutter sleighs, sold to close an account.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.—Salesroom No. 158 Chambers-st. Auction sale of looking glasses, frames, engravings, &c., &c., on six months' credit, approved notes, except bills under $100. R. K. & Co. will sell out their entire stock at auction, (as they are going out of the business,) at their salesroom, No 158 Chambers-st., commencing on MONDAY, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock, and continuing daily until sold, pier, oval and mantel glasses; pier, oval and mantel frames; pier, oval and mantel frames in composition; mahogany and double-bead, single-bead and bevel glasses of all sizes and kinds; 5,000 mahogany double-band and bevel, single-band and bevel, and plain bevel frames, all sizes; also, a large lot pine back stuff; also, 300 choice engravings in gilt, rosewood black walnut and oak frames; looking-glass plates, &c., &c., &c.; also, an invoice of Britannia and plated ware, consisting of lamps, spittoons, poney cups, &c., for account of whom it may concern.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF A DESIRABLE TWO-STORY COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH LEASE OF LOT.—THOMAS J. MILLER will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, this very desirable two-story and basement brick cottage house, No. 39 West 24th-st., together with lease of lot, which has above 70 years to run. House, &c., newly painted, and in the most perfect repair; 14 feet 8 inches by 32; lot 80 feet deep; ground rent $30 per annum. To a small family desiring a comfortable residence the above offers every inducement. For card of admission and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD parlor and chamber furniture, rosewood piano-forte, Brussels and ingrain carpets, extension table, &c., on SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 116 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., without any reserve, rain or shine. H. T. LEEDS will sell as above, the entire richly carved furniture, in part as follows: Two very heavily carved rosewood parlor suites covered in rich French satin brocade, made to order, in use but 4 months; one magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, elegantly inlaid with cupids of real pearl, and solid pearl keys, one of the best instruments ever made; solid rosewood centre tables.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

WE DIRECT THE SPECIAL ATTENTION of buyers in want of splendid household furniture, works of art, &c., to the large and extensive variety to be found in the elegant five-story residence No. 51 West 16th-st., the whole of which will be sold at public auction THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The sale will afford housekeepers an excellent opportunity to obtain the most costly description of elegant solid rosewood and mahogany furniture at prices corresponding with the times. We advise all those in want to take advantage of this great opportunity and purchase their supply. For full particulars of this great sale, see *Herald*.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

WILL SELL ALL THE CONTENTS OF the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 12, at 10½ A. M. precisely. Furniture made to order and nearly new. It cannot be described in an advertisement. To be appreciated, it must be seen. The assortment is very large, the goods first-class, embracing rosewood and other furniture, elegant decorations, works of art, &c., and all to be sold without reserve. For full particulars, see descriptive catalogues on morning of sale.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

OPENING SALE.—J. W. HUNT WILL SELL TO-MORROW, Feb. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st., a very large and desirable assortment of

New and second-hand furniture,
Crockery, Silver-plated ware,
Carpets, Mirrors, Oil-paintings
China ware, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 12, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st. about 125 fine Flemish and French pictures, in rich gilt frames, by celebrated masters of ancient and modern schools. Among this collection may be found the works of Vosberg, Van Honden, Muller, De Lille, Postelle Fleury, Le Bon, Le Brun, Portheim, Du Bac, Van Huyt, Le Moyne, Van Kessler, Van Gell, Roelker, Poitrion, Veith and other artists of equal merit.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, furniture, &c., of house No. 25 North Moore-st., being the entire furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting of carpets, hall oil-cloth, mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, beds, bedding, crockery, glass and China ware, mirrors, paintings, cooking stove, kitchen articles, &c.

C. M. LEVY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE SALE—AT NO. 151 WATER-ST., consisting of a large assortment of cloth, glazed, and plush caps, cloths, plushes, cap materials, &c., &c., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock. By order of the Assignee. Terms cash. SYLVESTER BRUSH.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858. A. L. MINER, Receiver.
ja21-6w

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—E. D. MORGAN & CO. HAVE REmoved to Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, one door from Broad st.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No. 9 Warren-st. to No. 69 Walker-st., one door west of Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

Bonds of Salem Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Lafayette Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Newark Township Ohio.
Bonds of Cross Creek Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Oxford Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Steubenville and Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Franklin Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Steubenville and Township, Ohio.
All these Bonds bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent.
KETCHAM & WILLIAMS, No. 1 Hanover-st.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

SEWELL, FERRIS & CO.,
Bankers, No 29 Wall-st.,
Offer for sale Treasury Notes and Land Warrants.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of Assets, Jan. 1, 1857		$1,191,545 59
Amount of Premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1858	$390,274 28	
Amount of interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1858	83,857 64	
Amount of endowment account received same time	59 40—	474,191 32
Total		$1,665,736 91
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount paid for losses by death	$151,403 46	
Amount paid for interest on dividends, purchased policies, &c.	27,567 07	
Amount paid for taxes and law expenses	5,456 30	
Amount paid for salaries, fees to physicians, trustees, &c	14,298 70	
Amount paid for printing, stationery, office rent, and expenses	6,040 42	
Amount paid for commissions, medical examinations, postages, advertising, exchanges, &c.	39,133 78	
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies	18,880 93—	262,770 66
Total		$1,402,966 25
ASSETS.		
Cash in Banks	$42,057 16	
Invested in securities created under laws of the State of New-York	206,509 03	
Bonds and Mortgages	512,022 14	
Invested in Real Estate	48,963 56	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1858	13,891 16	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1858	27,550 21	
Notes received for forty per cent. premiums on life policies bearing interest	524,255 04	
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	27,717 95—$1,402,966 25	

The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all Life Policies which have been in force twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1858, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST in cash upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next to those holding certificates and, where parties have given premium notes, to be allowed in settlement of next, premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
ALFRED FREEMAN, M.D.,	DAVID DOWS,
JOHN M. NIXON,	WILLIAM BARTON,
JOHN S BUSSING,	GEORGE GREER,
HENRY J. SEAMAN,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
CHAS. J. MARTIN,	DANIEL S. MILLER,
LORING ANDREWS,	WM. COXE DUSENBURY,
JOHN MAIRS,	WM. PATRICK,
RUSSELL DART,	WM. H. APPLETON,
HENRY SUYDAM, JR.,	PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

Medical Examiners.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.
GEORGES WILKES, M. D.

$3,500 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved real estate worth five times the amount, situated on Broadway, Brooklyn, within 18 minutes by omnibus of the ferries. Apply to THOMAS IRWIN & SON, 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.

$5,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage on improved property, for two years at 7 per cent. interest, worth four times the amount. For an interview address PROPERTY, *Times* Office, corner Beekman and Nassau sts.

$2,500 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on a country-seat in New Jersey, near New-York, worth three to four times the amount. Address box 3,068 Post-office, New-York City.

THE STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS OF the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company are requested to attend a meeting at the Astor House, on FRIDAY, Feb. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., on business of importance. JOHN T. YELVERTON, President.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, Feb. 3, 1858.

NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, out of its net earnings for the six months which expired on the first instant, payable on the twentieth day of February instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the twentieth day of March next upon Stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON—the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of February instant.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY.—Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 18th of February inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to 18th inst., inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th. By order of the Board. P. HANDY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb 3, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on demand.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 12th.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 67 WALL-STREET.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand.
FEB. 10, 1858. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant.

PHILETUS H. HOLT,	STEPHEN LININGTON.
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,	ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,	WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,	HENRY LYLES, JR.,
HENRY ROWLAND,	BREWSTER VALENTINE
ALFRED L. ROWE,	GEORGE B WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,	ISAAC H. SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON,	TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD,	ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE,	DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,	JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,	ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M. BRUCE, JR.,	EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL.	NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reelected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reelected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

ATANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, Feb. 3, 1858.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors, viz:

JOHN D. COCKS,	EDWARD BRIDGE,
CZAR DUNNING,	C. C. ROUMAGE,
G. A. JARVIS,	WM. H SIMONTON,
SAMES VAN NOSTRAND,	LEVI H. BRIGHAM,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,	CURTIS NOBLE,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,	J. S WHITNEY,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,	JOS. W. GREENE,
CHARLES CHRISTMAS,	SEYMOUR BURRELL,
J. A. DAVENPORT,	WILLIAM POOLE,
EZRA LEWIS,	CHARLES STANTON,
ROBERT H. BERDELL,	WM. W. WICKES,
A. P. OSTROM,	SAMUEL OSBORNE,
R. P. PERRIN,	S. W. MOORE,
S. L. HUSTED,	JOHN B. WRIGHT,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,	WM. L. COGSWELL,
J. J. VAN NOSTRAND,	JOS. R. SKIDMORE,
NATHANIEL PUTNAM,	MOSES TAYLOR,
JAS. W. MARTENS,	WM. H. SLOCUM,
DAVID B. BAYLIS,	JOHN ALSTYNE,
JOHN SCHENCK.	MATHEW VASSAR, JR.

Subsequently JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. HORATIO DORR, JR.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE IMPORTERS, FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 108 Water-st., are now selling their pure, unadulterated wines, wholesale and by retail, to suit the times. Price lists free by post.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other persons to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, or the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00	
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00	
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00	
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50	
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00	
	$1,131 50	

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00	
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00	
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00	
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94	
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50	
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50	
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00	
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00	
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00	
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87	
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00	
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75	
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00	
Total	$950 56	

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50	
3,573 feet B M. Hemlock Timber	25 01	
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13	
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00	
3 Axes, $3 50; 1 Augers, 56; 1 Tackle Block, $6.	14 50	
6 Crow Bars, $6; 2 Chains, $3; 1 Chisel, 25c.	15 25	
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00	
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50	
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50	
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50	
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25	
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00	
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88	
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75	
222 Wheel Barrows, $326 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50.	333 12	
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13	
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00	
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c.	26 40	
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75	
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00	
	$1,531 17	
Total	$2,481 73	

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHITLOCK, } Canal
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Commissioners.
JOHN M. JAYCOX, }
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

SATHER & CHURCH, OF SAN FRANCIS-CO, having, by an assignment made by them to the undersigned, PETER NAYLOR, given a preference in payments out of the assigned estate to drafts of amounts not exceeding one hundred dollars, drawn by said SATHER & CHURCH upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & Co., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & Co., notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts so preferred that they are required to present such drafts for payment to the undersigned, at his office, No. 76 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on of before the first day of April next; and that, in default of such presentment within that time, the holders of such drafts will, in pursuance of a provision to that effect contained in the said assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference so provided for them. PETER NAYLOR,
Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1858.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

The annual election for five Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, March 5, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order.
W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES R. STORS, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm, are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES R. STORS, corner Lewis and 7th sts., East River.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of THOMAS HOPE & CO., both in this City and at Yonkers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Thomas Hope retiring from business.

THOMAS HOPE,
DAVID D. ACKER,
WM. J. MERRALL,
JOHN W. CONDIT,
JAMES REDMOND,
WM. B. EDGAR.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of ACKER, MERRALL & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of THOMAS HOPE & CO., as heretofore.

DAVID D. ACKER
WM. J. MERRALL,
JOHN W. CONDIT,
HENRY S. VAN RIPER,
JAMES REDMOND.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of ACKER, EDGAR & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of THOMAS HOPE & CO., as heretofore, at this place.

ACKER, MERRALL & CO., of New-York,
WM. B. EDGAR.

YONKERS, Feb. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of REUBEN HOYT & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding business will be settled by REUBEN HOYT.

REUBEN HOYT,
JAMES QUINN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 85 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon, for printing and binding the books, journal and documents of the Board of Education, for 1858. The estimates must state the price per single copy, hundred and thousand, for binding the books, journal and documents; and the price for composition per thousand ems, the price of press work per token, and the price per ream of the paper to be used in printing the aforesaid books, journal and documents. Specimens of the books to be bound, and the documents to be printed, size of type, quality of paper to be used, and specifications for the same, to be seen at the Clerk's Office aforesaid.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
GEORGE H. CLARK,
A. H. BRUMMELL,
ROBERT A. ADAMS,
JOHN R. LYDECKER.
} Printing Committee of the Board of Education.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED NIGHT-SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham-st., up stairs, and at No. 294 East 12th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for GOVERNMENT service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. 16	1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3	1858
Saturday, Feb. 13	1858	Wednesday, March 3	1858
Saturday, March 13	1858	Wednesday, March 31	1858
Saturday, April 10	1858	Wednesday, April 28	1858
Saturday, April 14	1858	Wednesday, May 12	1858
Saturday, May 8	1858	Wednesday, May 26	1858
Saturday, May 22	1858	Wednesday, June 9	1858
Saturday, June 8	1858	Wednesday, June 23	1858
Saturday, June 19	1858	Wednesday, July 3	1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
PERSIA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EU-ROPE.

| From New-York: | | From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York: | |
|---|---

MUNICIPAL.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Amendments to the Tax Levy—No Appropriation for Mohammed Pasha's Reception—Street-Cleaning—Ward's Island not to be Bought—The Ferry to be removed from the Battery.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. A petition was received and read from sundry property-owners against the extension of Albany-street.

RECEPTION OF MOHAMMED PASHA.

A resolution was offered appropriating $2,000 to defray the expenses of the proposed reception of Mohammed Pasha.

Alderman TUCKER opposed the resolution. He said Admiral Mohammed Pasha ranked about equal to a French captain or an English sergeant; and such an appropriation would be ridiculous. English and French and Russian officers of distinction had been here, and no particular notice had been taken of them; and now when a Turk was about to arrive, we were about to make a great fuss about it and by doing so insult persons of distinction who had visited us before, or who might visit us hereafter. He recommended that when the Admiral should arrive, the Committee should wait upon him, tender him the use of the Governor's room, and take him, in a carriage, to the several institutions.

Alderman BOOLE regretted the change that had taken place in the mind of his friend. According to his ideas of the necessities of the case, $2,000 was not more than should be appropriated.

Alderman DAVIS thought it was, and consequently moved to strike out $2,000 and insert $250.

Alderman MCSPEDON moved that the whole subject be laid on the table and the Committee discharged, which was carried.

THE TAX LEVY.

The tax levy was called up and considered in detail. The following amendments to the levy as passed by the Board of Councilmen, were made:

Common Schools for State and City	$1,226,013
Lamps and Gas	460,634
Lands and Places	20,000

The Committee recommended the striking out the $15,000 for Mount Morris-square, but after some debate it was allowed to remain.

A motion to strike out $10,000 for a new Station-house for the Tenth Ward was carried unanimously.

$10,000 FOR FERNANDO WOOD.

When the item of $595,441 19 for arrearages for 1857 was read, Alderman STARR moved to deduct from that sum $10,000 for Ex Mayor WOOD for litigating the Police Law; and $3,000 as an overcharge of Andrew J. McCarthy for corporation plumbing

Alderman MCSPEDON opposed the deduction of the $10,000 for the Mayor, as he had tested the constitutionality of the law under the direction of the Board.

Alderman TUCKER favored striking out the $10,000 for the Mayor, and stated that, when he tested the law, he promised to pay the expense, if beaten.

After some further debate, the Board refused to strike it out.

Alderman WILMOT moved to amend, by inserting $12,000 for a Station-house for the Twenty-second Ward, which was carried.

Alderman OWENS moved to insert $10,000 for a Station-house for the Twenty-First Ward, and then withdrew it.

DEFENDING THE POLICE LAW.

The amendment, inserting $13,000 to pay the fees of counsel employed by the Police Commissioners to defend the Metropolitan Police Law, caused some debate.

Alderman MCSPEDON opposed it.

Alderman TUCKER favored it, on the ground that the action of Fernando Wood forced the Police Commissioners to defend the law.

Alderman OWENS said he would vote for it for similar reasons

Alderman ADAMS thought it the Commissioners' Counsel fees must be paid, the expense should be divided among the different counties included in the Police District.

Alderman TOOMEY suggested that the Commissioners might pay the fees out of their own appropriations.

The motion to insert was lost by a vote of 10 to 7.

Other amendments were carried, as follows:

Printing	$85,000
Real Estate expenses	100,000
Supplies to Public Offices	15,000
Salaries	582,990

The levy, as amended, was then adopted.

STREET CLEANING.

The following was offered by Alderman HOFFMAN, and laid over.

Whereas, Under an act entitled "An act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April 14, 1857, it was enacted that "all contracts to be made or let by authority of the Common Council for work to be done," "shall be made by the appropriate head of departments," founded on sealed bids or proposals made in compliance with public notice advertised in such of the newspapers of the City as may be employed by the Corporation for that purpose; therefore,

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise as required by law, for sealed bids or proposals from the responsible parties, for the term of five years, for cleaning the streets, avenues, public lands and places of the City of New-York, except the Twelfth Ward, and, further, to remove all ashes and garbage, except in the the above-named Ward, in accordance with specifications to be prepared by the City Inspector, and submitted to the Corporation Counsel preliminary to the bids or proposals.

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and he is hereby further authorized and directed to contract with responsible parties for the term of five years for doing the above-named work, the said contract to be awarded to the lowest bidder, with adequate sureties in such sum as the said City Inspector may direct, provided the amount shall not be less than $100,000, which securities for the amount required shall be approved by the City Inspector and Comptroller, previous to making the bids. Said contract shall not exceed $350,000 per annum.

THE BATTERY FERRY.

The Committee on Ferries made a report in relation to the unleased ferry to Staten Island running from the Battery, to the effect that the dock on the East River eximemity of the Battery, erected by the Battery enlargement contractor, under the pretext that it was required for the landing and dressing of stone for a sea wall, had been used exclusively for a landing place for the Staten Island Ferry. The Committee say the usurpation can readily be accounted for, when it is known that Mr. George Law is President of the Ferry Company, and assignee of three-fourths of the contract for the enlargement of the Battery; and it will be seen that through the agency of Mr. Law, who, as contractor for the Battery enlargement, claims the use of the land until the contract is completed, the City is deprived of the advantages of the completion of the contract, and one of its most valued chartered rights has been usurped. The Committee find no authority for the use of the Battery by the Ferry Company; and state that Mr. Law admits that there exists no authority. The City by the arrangement is doubly the loser. The enlargement of the Battery, which has already been delayed beyond all reasonable time, is rendered by the new ferry a source of profit to the contractors, or his assignee, who, by the delay, avoids the payment to the City treasury of the amount of rent which would accrue to it from its lease, which is variously estimated as worth from $3,000 to $5,000 a year. The Committee conclude by resolutions, directing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to take steps to have the ferry discontinued, and the Comptroller to take immediate possession of the property and prevent further trespass; also, that the Mayor be requested to aid the Comptroller.

The report was adopted.

THE WARD'S ISLAND JOB.

The Committee on Lands and Places reported that it appeared from the testimony taken by them, that no public emergency requires the immediate purchase of that portion of Ward's Island now in private hands, as the City now owns more ground on that Island than will be required for burial purposes for many years to come; and further, that the condition of the Treasury does not warrant so large an expenditure at this time, as would be sufficient to buy the property. The Committee are unanimous in the opinion that it would be unwise for the Common Council to leave so important a matter in the hands of arbiters, and therefore recommend that the resolution to purchase be rescinded and repealed.

Alderman BOOLE moved to lay the report over.

Alderman TUCKER hoped not. It was necessary that the subject should be acted upon immediately; if not, there would be another Lowber matter before the Court.

Alderman REED recommended immediate action, on the ground that if it should be delayed, the sale would be completed and the City swindled to the extent of many thousand dollars.

Alderman TOOMEY desired that the report should be referred to the Corporation Counsel.

The motion to lay on the table was lost, and the report was adopted:

THE REAR-ADMIRAL AGAIN.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman BOOLE and adopted.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by this Board to wait upon Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA on his arrival, and tender him the freedom of the City; and that his Honor the Mayor be requested to unite with the Committee in extending such courtesy to the expected visitor.

The President appointed Aldermen BOOLE, BRADLEY and REED.

Aldermen BRADLEY and REED asked to be excused from serving, but the Board refused to excuse them.

Alderman ADAMS understood that there were in all seventeen coming, and that being the exact number of the Board, he suggested that each Alderman should take a Turk.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

The Frauds in the Comptroller's Office.

Azariah C. Flagg vs. *James M. Smith and John Fitzpatrick.*—This case came up again yesterday at 3½ P. M., before the Recorder. Considerable time was lost in a dispute between Mr. JOHN CAL-HAM, counsel for defendants, and ex-Judge WHITING, counsel for the Comptroller, regarding the order of examination of witnesses, Mr. GRAHAM arguing that the prosecutor, Mr. FLAGG, should first be examined and Mr. WHITING insisting that he should not. Mr. GRAHAM supported his case by a quotation from the statute, which the Recorder overruled as not being of a mandatory character. Accordingly Mr. WHITING called his witness, Mr. BRANNIGAN. About seventy persons were present, including Mr. FLAGG, Mr. DEVLIN, Mr. CHARLES TURNER, and most of the officials, attachés and general hangers-on on of the Comptroller's and Street Commissioner's offices.

John Brannigan examined by Ex-Judge Whiting:

Q.—Mr. Brannigan, what is your occupation? A.—I am first general clerk in the Street Department, under Mr. Charles Devlin. That is all my business.

Q.—How long have you been so employed? A.—Since his appointment—sometime, I believe, in June last.

Q.—Have you been appointed clerk, or attorney, since or before that time, for Mr. Fitzpatrick? A.—I have since that time, some time since, in November, I believe.

Mr. Graham objected to this question, insisting that the written appointment should be produced.

Overruled by the Recorder.

Q.—Were you ever appointed by Mr. Fitzpatrick in collecting assessments for paving Forty-ninth-street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues? A.—I was.

Q.—Did he give you an order? A.—He did.

Q.—Was it in writing? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What directions did Mr. Fitzpatrick give you when he delivered you the written order? A.—I have no recollection of any directions.

Q.—Did he say nothing? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Where did you go to with the paper? A.—To the Comptroller's office.

Q.—How came you to go to the Comptroller's office? A.—Because the paper was addressed to him.

Q.—What did you say when you went there?

Question objected to by Mr. Graham, and ruled out by the Recorder

Q.—Did you speak to anybody in the Comptroller's office? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Did anybody in the Comptroller's office speak to you? A.—I do not remember. I cannot recollect so as to describe this particular occurrence.

Q.—Did you get any money or papers from the Comptroller's office? A.—I think I did not. I do not believe I did.

Q.—To whom did you give the order? A.—To Mr. Smith.

Q.—What occurred when you gave him the order? A.—I do not recollect. I did so much of this kind of business that I have no particular recollection.

Q.—Is your memory good? A.—Yes, pretty good.

Q.—Cannot you say whether you gave anything to Mr. Smith when you gave the order to him? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Would you know the order again when you saw it? A.—Yes, I think I should. I should know it.

Q.—Have you ever taken similar orders on the Bowery Bank? A.—I have.

Q.—Was this order on the Bowery Bank?

Objected to by Mr. Graham and ruled out.

Q.—Was that the only paper given you by Mr Fitzpatrick with his name to it? A.—It was.

Q.—Did you ever go at the request of Mr. Fitzpatrick to collect moneys for paving Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenues? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever go at the request of anybody else to collect money for paving that street? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever collect the money?

Mr. Graham objected to the question. Mr. Whiting produced the book of receipts belonging to the Street Commissioner's office.

Q.—Did you ever sign a receipt in this book for Mr. Fitzpatrick? A.—I did.

Q.—Is the receipt now shown you signed by you? A.—It is.

Q.—You say that Mr. Fitzpatrick did not send you to collect moneys; how then did you come to sign this receipt? A.—Mr. Smith desired me to sign it; I never was sent for any specific purpose.

Q.—Have you had any conversation with Mr. Smith upon the subject of receiving money? A.—Only to ask him if there was any money due, as there were many contracts of Mr. Fitzpatrick falling due continually.

Q.—To whom did you pay this money, $2,823 10? A.—I paid it to Mr. Fitzpatrick; I received it in bonds, and a warrant; I do not remember what the bonds were.

Q.—The receipt did not show it? A.—No, it never does.

Q.—Did you ever receive money from Fitzpatrick before? A.—Yes, frequently.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Smith make out the memorandum for the Comptroller? A.—I did.

Q.—What office did you then occupy? A.—The same I do now—under Mr. Devlin.

Q.—Was Mr Smith there that day? A.—I cannot say whether he was or not.

Q.—Why did not Mr. Fitzpatrick go himself for the money? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Did you keep any books for Fitzpatrick? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you make any entry of this receipt? A.—No. Sir.

Q.—Is the warrant which I now show you the warrant you received? A.—It may be; I cannot tell; it is the same amount and the same date; one indorsement is by John Fitzpatrick; the other indorsement, I suppose, is by the paying teller of the bank; it is not in Devlin's handwriting.

Q.—I now show you a bond for $5,000. Is that one of the bonds you received? A.—I presume it is; I don't know; the other bond you show me is in Fitzpatrick's handwriting, assigned by Charles Devlin to Hawley and Bradford.

Q.—Did you see the assignment executed? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—When or where was it executed? A.—I don't know; such things are done so often I cannot tell.

Q.—What was the date of the assignment? A.—There is none; there never is a date on an assignment.

Q.—Where did Devlin keep his accounts at that time? A.—I do not know; the assignment is not in his handwriting.

Q.—Did you see the assessment roll for paving Forty-ninth-street from Sixth to Eighth avenues before you went to get the money? A.—I did not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham.—Q.—How long have you known Mr. Fitzpatrick? A.—More than seven years.

Q.—You are very intimate with him, are you not? A.—Yes, very intimate.

Q.—Are you not strong personal friends? A.—Yes, we are.

Q.—How many contracts in this City was he interested in. A.—Some four or five.

Q.—How many in November, 1857? A.—About the same number.

Q.—Have you any idea of the aggregate amount of the contracts he was interested in in November, 1857?

Ex-Judge Whiting objected to the question.

Mr. Graham replied that Mr. Fitzpatrick had $40,000 worth of contracts at that time, and as he did not see the receipt which Brannigan (the witness) had signed, he did not know the specific amount of money drawn. Question disallowed.

Q.—Did you read the amount of money drawn at the time you signed the receipt? A.—I did not.

Q.—When were you first aware of the amount? A.—Some three weeks ago, when I first saw it in the newspapers.

Q.—Did you know anything positively, of your own knowledge, till it was produced in Court the day before yesterday? A.—I did not—that is, not of my personal knowledge.

Q.—Did you ever communicate to Mr. Fitzpatrick what was in that receipt? A.—I never did, that I recollect.

Q.—When you signed it, you thought it was all right? A.—I thought it was all correct when I signed it.

Q.—Have you received moneys before from the Comptroller's office? A.—Yes, in numerous instances.

Q.—Do you read the contents of the receipts you sign? A.—No, Sir; not ordinarily.

Q.—Do you remember carrying an order of the Court and leaving it with Smith? A.—Yes; I cannot tell how long that was before this receipt was signed. What I got under this receipt, I got from Mr. Dyckman, the stock clerk.

Q.—You got the bonds from Mr. Dyckman? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see what papers Mr. Dyckman had before him when he gave you these bonds? A.—I did not; he had frequently issued bonds before to me; I did not notice his papers; the bonds were made out before I went there; he had nothing to do but to hand them to me; the usage of the office was, that Mr. Smith would take a piece of paper to Mr. Dyckman, describing the bonds before I arrived there; whether he did so or not, on this occasion, I cannot tell.

Q.—At the time you refer to, do you remember whether any papers were lying before Mr. Dyckman, connected with Forty-ninth-street? A.—I do not; I do not know what papers were before him.

Q.—Were there any assessment rolls lying before him? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Did you receipt any other contracts on the Bowery Bank? A.—I did not; I have collected money on the Bowery Bank, on contracts, which were subsequently released by Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Q.—Do you remember how many bonds this receipt consisted of? A.—I have no distinct recollection.

Q.—Were you, of your actual knowledge, aware of what was in the receipt till the day before yesterday? A.—I was not.

Q.—Had you any idea how much money you were going to get?

[Objected to by Mr. Whiting, on the ground that Mr. Fitzpatrick had so many contracts with the City, that this particular case could not be referred to. Mr. Graham argued strongly for its admission. The Recorder reserved his decision, but stated that, in his present opinion, it was improper. It was more specifically put by Mr. Graham.]

Q.—Had you any idea at the time you signed this receipt, how much, or about how much money was due Mr. Fitzpatrick on account of all his contracts with the City? No answer given under direction of the Court.

Direct examination resumed by Mr. Whiting—Q.—Did you know whether the paper you got was an assignment of a contract? A.—I did not. I think it was a check.

Q.—Do you remember reading it? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know whether Mr. Fitzpatrick keeps any accounts? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did you ever hear of the existence of the contract until this investigation? A.—Never, Sir.

The examination of this witness being closed, the Recorder adjourned the next hearing till Wednesday at 10½ o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 11 Chambers-street.

STREET DEPARTMENT FRAUDS.—The Standing Committee on Frauds met again yesterday, and continued the investigation of Mr. CONOVER'S reports of frauds in the Street Department. Mr. SMITH made some additional remarks on the Fifty-second-street case, and then it was closed. The Seventy-ninth-street case was called, but the witnesses were not ready, and the Committee adjourned until Monday.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday at 3 P. M. The chair was taken by General NYE, the President. All the other members were promptly in attendance.

A communication was received from Mr. Geo. W. Morton, the City Inspector, asking that twenty men employed in his department be authorized by the Board to act as special patrolmen, the same to be without extra charge to the Corporation. Referred.

Mr. BOWEN again reported the evidence in the case of James MCKAY, charged with leaving his beat to go into a coffee-room for a drink of water. Further investigation had showed that McKay was absent at roll-call. It was thought at the previous meeting that his (Mr. BOWEN'S) motion to deprive McKay of three days' pay was too severe.

Mayor TIEMANN was of opinion that the more strict the Board was in regard to the discipline of the force, the more effective would the force become.

Mr. BOWEN said that he regarded an officer on patrol in the same light as a sentinel on duty, and he believed that neither would be justified in abandoning his post for any cause whatever.

General NYE—My notion of good discipline is, that you never should condemn a man for doing what you do yourself. If you were thirsty and in sight of water you would drink. You would not stop an engagement, of course, or pause in the middle of a battle to get a drink; but I think you would find it very difficult to keep a man on a very hot day, or even on a very cool one, six hours on his post thirsty. It don't take him off his post at all to drop in for a single instant to take a glass of water. I do not believe myself that that rigor would tend to the discipline of the Department, because it will be broken. A man cannot go thirsty for six hours when there is plenty of water near him.

Mr. BOWEN—The Chairman will remember that this charge is not made against McKay for drinking cold water.

General NYE—It is for going in and getting it.

Mr. BOWEN—It is for deserting his post.

General NYE—The question is whether that is a desertion of his post. It is not a desertion of it, in my judgment.

Mr. BOWEN—Then offer an amendment.

General NYE—No, Sir.

Mr. CHOLWELL—I move that one day's pay be substituted for three.

General NYE—If McKay was late at roll-call, that is another thing.

Mayor TIEMANN—It appears here (in the affidavit) that he was on one occasion late at roll-call 35 minutes; also, that he was not found on his beat on the 19th inst., and was seen afterwards coming from a coffee saloon. It seems there are two separate charges against him.

Mr. CHOLWELL—Then I withdraw my amendment.

General NYE—For being late at roll call it is proper that he should be punished, but I am not going to vote that it is an offence for a man to go and get a drink of water.

A COMMISSIONER—Could not the water be brought to him?

General NYE—The trouble is that the citizens regard the policemen as their servants, and assert that they will not be servants of policemen. I submit these suggestions with a view to promote good discipline, because I know if you establish such a rule it will be broken.

The original recommendation of Mr. BOWEN, to fine McKay in three days' pay, was then put to the Board and carried unanimously.

Mr. STRANAHAN reported the resignation of Francis J. Kerbaugh, patrolman of the Eighth District, Brooklyn, which was accepted.

He also presented the testimony in the case of Daniel McGrath, patrolman of the Fifth Precinct of Brooklyn, on a charge of having occupied time belonging to the public, in paying attentions to a lady of bad repute, and in a manner somewhat too conspicuous.

Mr BOWEN—What is the charge?

Gen. NYE—Neglect of duty.

Mr. STRANAHAN—Worse that that. There is a charge of a serious nature in connection with that.

The testimony taken on the hearing and investigation of the charge against Deputy Superintendent Folk, of Brooklyn was also submitted by Mr. STRANAHAN.

It appeared from the evidence, he said, that there was a fire in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and danger of a difficulty between a couple of fire companies, who were in the habit of having trouble as often as they met. Mr. Folk rather anticipated difficulty than otherwise, and ordered the firemen belonging to one of the engine companies out of the street to their house. They failed to leave; seemed to manifest a determination not to obey his order. He took the responsibility of using his club, himself, and, it seems, upon the person of a man who had been an assistant foreman, but at that time had been dismissed from the force, though he had not received the notice of his dismissal. The most that could be said of it was that Mr. Folk had been over zealous in the performance of his duty. He (Mr. S.) would move, therefore, that the complaint be dismissed.

Mayor POWELL said that Mr. Hamilton, the counsel for the complainants in that case, had called on him and said that it a report of the character of that now made should be presented to the Board he would like to have the privilege of presenting this case before a full Board, as there were some features in the conduct of the Deputy Superintendent which were perfectly outrageous. He (the Mayor) knew that the reputation which Mr. Folk generally bears is that he is rash to intemperate in the use of his club and rather fierce in the exercise of his duty. The point he (the Mayor) wished to have settled was, whether they were to permit counsel to come here and be heard before a full Board.

This gave rise to considerable discussion, a majority of the Board expressing themselves as opposed to granting such permission in any case, because of the great expenditure and waste of time which it would necessarily involve.

Mayor POWELL—There is a very strong feeling against the Deputy Superintendent in the Fire Department, and as an evidence of that, there are three separate charges against him now.

Mayor TIEMANN—That is rather in his favor.

Mr. STRANAHAN—I wish to say that the Deputy-Superintendent of Brooklyn is a terror to evil-doers, and, as the Mayor has said, that portion of the firemen who love better to get up a row than to put out a fire, are not his best friends. These charges, I believe, have emanated from a similar source, and other charges may. If the Board see fit to hear counsel, you will have cases multiplying rapidly. I think it will be better for the Mayor of Brooklyn to look at the papers, and with that view I will let the matter lie over.

In the case of Sergeant Joel Miller, of the Ninth Precinct of Brooklyn, charged with failure to call the roll, and with having drank spirits in a store which he had ordered to be shut up, Mr. STRANAHAN moved that the complaints be dismissed. Carried.

He then moved that Abraham V. Bush, a patrolman in Brooklyn, be transferred from the Third to the Eighth Precinct.

General NYE and Mr. BOWEN explained that the force is under the command of the General-Superintendent, and all transfers are to be effected by him.

General NYE presented the quarterly reports of the General-Superintendent and the Deputy-Superintendents of New-York and Brooklyn, detailing the condition of the force, and giving statistics exhibiting its efficiency.

Serious errors in the tabular statements of one of these reports required that it should be sent back to the Deputy-Superintendent of New-York for correction.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the reports be put on file.

General NYE suggested that, for the purpose of perpetuating the history of the transactions of the Department, all these reports should be printed.

Mr. BOWEN—The printing of them is secured ultimately, because they are transmitted to the Governor, and form part of the State documents.

General NYE—They should be part of the documents of this office.

Mr. BOWEN—Yes, but the expense would be a pretty serious item, I am inclined to think.

Mayor TIEMANN—The Governors of the Almshouse publish their proceedings and documents yearly, and it costs but $300 a year.

Mr. BOWEN then moved that the documents be referred to the Committee on Finance, with power.

General NYE presented the evidence against Officers Heany, Frazier, and Dubois, charged with absence from post at roll-call, and recommended that they be fined each in one day's pay. Carried.

Andrew J. Ayres, for a similar offence, was ordered to lose 3 days' pay.

Officer Maher, of the Fourth Precinct, charged with absence from reserve duty, was ordered to be reprimanded.

In the case of Thomas Manypenny, of the Sixth Precinct, charged with absence from duty and intoxication, General NYE recommended that he be dismissed from the force.

Mr. CHOLWELL—Is he a regular or a special policeman?

General NYE—Regular, but otherwise very irregular.

Captain Hart charged Michael Freshman, of the Seventeenth Ward, with being "slightly disguised" with liquor.

Gen. NYE reported the evidence, and recommended that the culprit be deprived of 15 days' pay.

Mayor TIEMANN—Disguised in liquor? I don't understand that expression.

Mr. BOWEN—Was he drunk?

Gen. NYE—No.

Mayor TIEMANN—Then why not say he was half drunk?

Gen. NYE—That, I believe, is a matter that we leave to you and Mr. BOWEN to discuss.

Freshman was condemned to a suspension of pay for 15 days.

Officers Cook and Thompson, of the Sixth Precinct, for being absent from roll-call, were ordered to be reprimanded.

The complaint against Charles Bunce, of the Fourth Precinct, who was five minutes late at roll-call, because of the car being delayed in which he rode, was dismissed,

Officer Maher was charged by Mrs. Eliza Browne, of No. 56 Oliver-street, with hitting her with his club at a fire, and pushing her off the sidewalk. She swore to the assault, and the officer, and another man who was present at the time, swore he did not. The complaint was dismissed.

The complaint made against Ralph P. Banker, by his Captain, for having absented himself from reserve duty, was dismissed, inasmuch as it was shown that he had been excused by the Sergeant.

David Carpenter, of the Fourth Precinct, was charged by Officer Brydone, a detective, with being intoxicated. Brydone judged of his condition solely from his walk. A number of other persons who conversed with Carpenter—among them Captain Walling himself—tesified that he was sober. The complaint was dismissed.

Mayor TIEMANN said he had been called on frequently in regard to the necessity of having policemen to attend places of worship. He moved that the Captains be instructed to allow their men on patrol as far as practicable to go round wherever there is public worship going on. Carried.

On motion of Mr. BOWEN, the Board went into secret session, in which it continued till about 6½ o'clock. The proceedings were not divulged.

A NEW BUILDING IN THE PARK.—The Special Committee on the proposal to erect a building in the Park for the use of the Surrogate and for offices and Court-rooms, met yesterday and directed the Clerk to notify a number of architects to attend at the next meeting.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 11.

$5,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	101	390	Harlem Railroad	17
3,000	Ky. St. 6s	102½	100	do	16½
5,000	Mich. St. 6s	95	150	do	16½
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	88½	200	do	b30 17
1,000	Virginia 6s	92¾	50	do	b60 16¾
5,000	N. C. St. 6s	94	100	do	16¾
113,000	Mo St. 6s	85	100	do	15⅝
1,000	do	84¾	200	do	15⅝
4,000	do	84⅞	730	do	15¾
2,000	do	s15 85	100	do	b30 15⅝
5,000	Cal. St. 7s, '70	80	100	do	b60 15⅝
6,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	88½	100	do	15¾
1,000	N. Y. C. Bds. '76	94	575	do	15
8,000	E. R.R. 1st m. Bs.	100	100	do	b60 15
1,000	E. R. 3d M Bs. '83,	89	500	do	b30 15
10,000	do	b3 88	10	do	14¾
2,000	Erie R.R. Bds. '75	67½	15	Harlem R. R. Pref.	29
1,000	Hud Riv. R. 3d M.	59	40	do	28
1,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	79	100	do	b30 28½
1,000	do	80	5	N. H. & Hart. R.	115
15,000	Mich. Cen. R. 8 per ct. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs	98⅜	200	Reading R. R.	b30 56⅜
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	95⅝	530	do	56⅜
500	do	95⅞	100	do	s10 56⅜
1,000	Til. Freeland Bs.	90	400	do	s20 56⅜
4,000	La C. & M. L. G. bd.	40½	20	do	56⅜
2,000	do	b30 40⅝	100	do	s10 56⅜
11,000	do	40	140	Mich. Central R. R.	65
10,000	do	b10 40	50	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	22¾
2,000	do	b30 40	50	do	22¾
25	Merchants Bank	110	100	do	b10 23
10	Bank of Commerce	100½	897	do	23
20	Am Exch Bank	102¾	25	M. S. & N. Ia. pref. S'k	38
8	Metropolitan Bank	102	120	do	s3 39
10	Nassau Bank	98	100	Panama Railroad	102
12	Continental Bank	99	765	do	102½
10	Artisans Bank	78	100	Clev. & Pitts	12
30	do	80	24	do	11¾
175	Canton Co	21	20	Ill. Central R. R.	97
50	do	s3 21½	60	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R	94
100	do	b30 23¾	110	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	87¾
2175	do	23¾	50	do	b10 88
100	do	s30 23	60	do	s30 88
200	do	b3 23½	50	do	b30 88½
250	do	b30 23¾	100	do	b10 88¾
750	do	b30 23½	100	do	s3 88¾
500	do	b60 23½	2050	Cleve. & Tol. R.	44
10	Pacific Mail Stm. Co.	88	300	do	b30 44⅜
182	do	87½	100	do	b60 44½
230	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	p&c 84	200	do	b60 44¾
1300	do	opg 84	100	do	b10 44¾
150	do	s 9 84	150	do	44¾
100	do	s15 84	50	Chi. & Rk. I. R. R.	b60 76½
140	do	b60 84¾	69	do	76
300	do	b60 84	250	do	75½
270	do	opg 83¾	50	do	b10 75½
300	do	opg 83¾	325	do	75¾
150	do	b30 84	50	do	b3 75¾
250	Erie Railroad	25¾	50	do	b30 76¾
350	do	b3 25¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	b30 32
50	do	25⅜	265	do	32½
150	do	b30 25⅜	10	do	32¾
200	do	b10 25⅜	20	do	32
230	do	c 25⅜	50	LaC. & Mil. R. R.	13
100	do	s10 25⅜	100	do	s10 13
100	do	b60 26	170	do	12¾
200	Hud. River R. R.	22	100	do	b10 13
400	do	s3 22½	635	do	12¾
100	do	s3 22¾	10	Imp. & Trad. Bank	90
100	do	23			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	115	160	M. S. & N. I. pref. Stk.	38½
16	Park Bank	96	15	Panama Railroad	b3
455	Canton Co	22	5	do	102
350	Cum. Coal Co	23	100	do	101⅝
50	do	b30 23½	12	Ill. Cen. R. R.	97
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 84	50	do	97¾
200	do	b30 83¾	50	Gal & Chic. R. R.	b30 88½
100	do	opg 83¾	80	do	88
50	do	p & s. 83¾	100	do	b30 88
25	do	83¾	100	do	s30 87¾
200	Hudson Riv. R. R.	23	200	Cleve. & T. R. R.	s5 44¾
350	Harlem R. R.	14½	500	do	s10 44¾
300	do	14	100	do	44¼
100	Erie Railroad	25¾	50	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	74¾
400	do	25⅞	200	do	74
500	do	26	250	do	73½
100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	65	250	do	b30 74
125	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	23	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	32
224	do	22⅞	130	La Crosse & M. R. R.	11¾
100	do	b30 23¼	150	do	11⅞
100	do	s3 23	75	do	12

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$19,500	New-York State 5s, 1858	Int. add. 100⅜
$5,000	New-York State 6s, 1873	Int. add. 113⅜
$5,000	New-York State 6s, 1873	Int. add. 113
$15,000	New-York State 6s, 1873	Int. add. 111
$10,000	Virginia 6s	Int. add. 92⅛
$5,000	Virginia 6s	Int. add. 92⅛
$23,000	Memphis City 6s	Int. add. 70
$5,000	Milwaukee & Horicon R. 1 m. Ss.	Int. add. 16
$2,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 42¾
$1,000	Terre Haute and Alton R. R. 8s	Int. add. 40½
$2,000	Watertown & Madison R. 8s	Int. add. 26¼
$2,000	Watertown & Madison R. 8s	Int. add. 25¾
$5,000	Chic., St. Paul & F. du L. R. 7s	Int. add. 29¾
$1,000	Watertown City 8s	Int. add. 31¾
$10,000	Tennessee 6s	Flat 90¾
$5,000	Tennessee 6s	Flat. 90⅝
$5,000	Tennessee 6s	Flat. 90¾
$1,000	Louisiana 6s	Flat 91½
$1,647	Illinois Internal Improvement Stk.	Flat. 99⅞
$980	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858.	69
$1,000	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858.	69⅜
$620	Pacific Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857.	48
$800	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.	48¾
15	shares Cleve., Columbus and Cincinnati R.R.	93⅝
50	shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R.	13¾
15	shares Third-avenue R. R.	96¾
5	shares New-York Balance Co	99¾
10	shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co	96½
20	shares St. Marks' Fire Ins. Co	114
20	shares Hope Fire Ins. Co	92
20	shares Hope Fire Ins. Co	92½
5	shares East River Fire Ins. Co	100
25	shares People's Bank	92½
60	shares Pacific Bank	109¾
10	shares Long Island Ins. Co	109
20	shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co	98½
10	shares Artisans' Bank	76
10	shares Academy of Music	$170
10	shares Commonwealth Bank	87½
5	shares American Exchange Bank	102¾
10	shares Park Bank	97
10	shares Bank of Commerce	101
50	shares Phenix Bank	105¾
10	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	100
20	shares St. Marks' Fire Ins. Co	112
25	shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	66

THURSDAY, Feb. 11—P. M.

The excitement on the Stock Exchange is very great to-day, and scarcely less so in the Cotton Market. The buoyancy in the Stock dealings exceeds anything of the kind we have now to report since the ruling temper of the Brokers' Board shifted sides. The *Bulls* now carry the day as decidedly as the *Bears* did a few months since, and the entire list, good, bad and indifferent, is under their control. There is nothing in too low repute in point of intrinsic value to be passed by as a bubble for speculation. This is the least favorable sign of the stability of the market. The more substantial evidence of its real strength is in the advance of the dividend-paying securities, which are rapidly, and to all appearances, surely recovering the position which they had several years ago in public confidence. The business of the Street to-day is equal to about *thirty thousand shares*, and $300,000 in bonds, mostly registered at the Board. The extreme advance on yesterday's closing rates, which was from 1@2 ₱ cent., was not quite s